

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

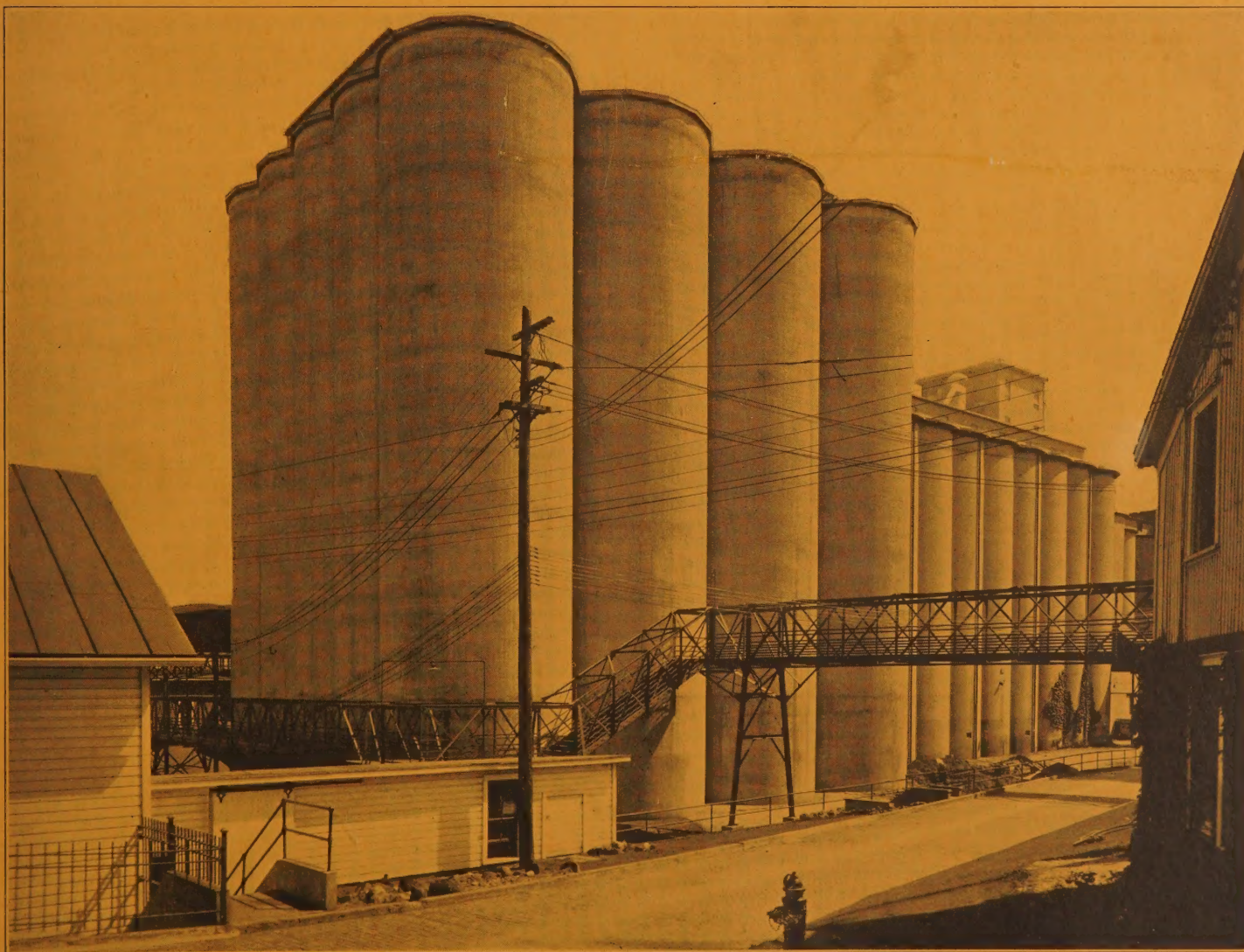
CONSOLIDATED

A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter

In This Number

The AAA a Hodge-Podge
Meeting Truck Competition
Look Out for Tough Wheat
Ask Loan of 25 Cents on Oats
New Conditions Necessitate Greater
Caution
Chartering for Two Points of Discharge

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Changing Methods of Merchandising
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Buckeye Dealers Predict Improved
Business
Carrier Bound by Drouth Tariff
Northwest Feed Dealers at Minneapolis.



The Postum Co.'s Concrete Storage for Corn at Battle Creek, Mich.
[For Description see page 483]

Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$10 per year.

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Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated, a merger of Grain Dealers Journal (Est. 1898), American Elevator & Grain Trade (Est. 1882), Grain World (Est. 1928), and Price Current-Grain Reporter (Est. 1844). Published on the 2nd and 4th Wednesday of each month in the interest of progressive wholesalers in grain, feed, and field seed. 332 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A. Price \$2.00 per year, 25c per copy. Entered as second class matter November 27, 1930, at the postoffice at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879. Vol. LXXIV. No. 12. June 26, 1935.

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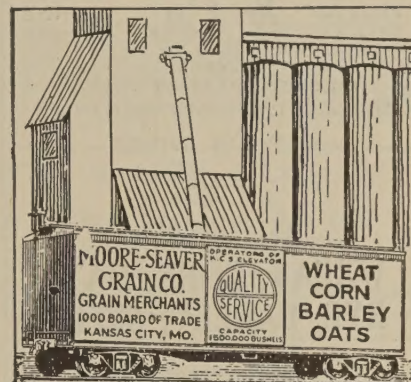
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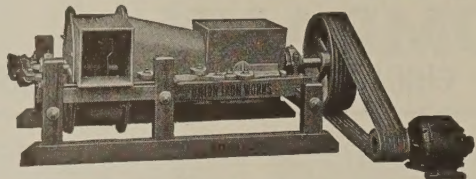
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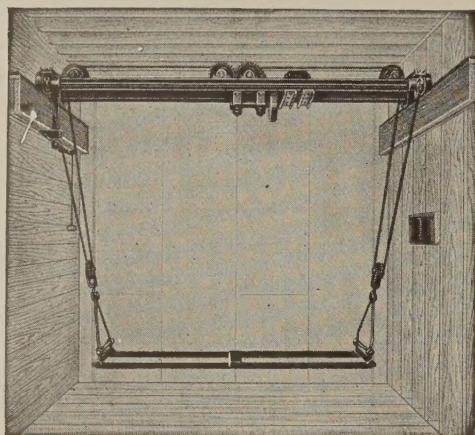
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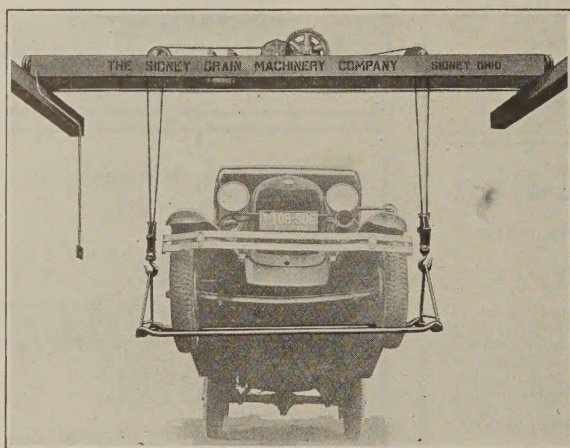
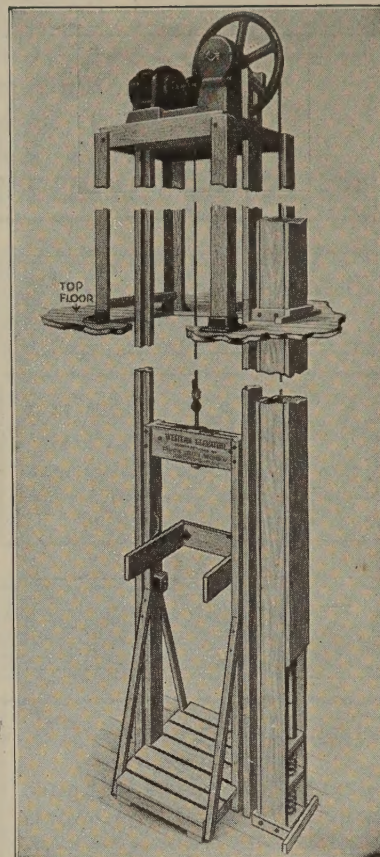
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Grain & Feed Journals

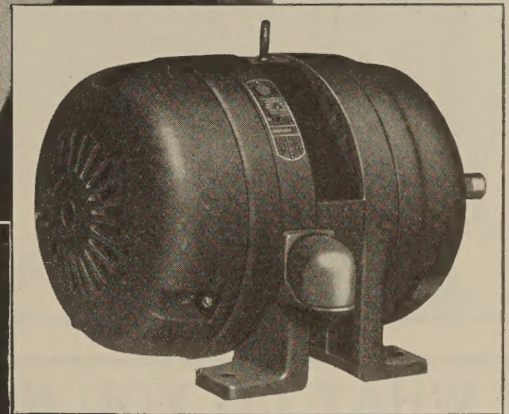
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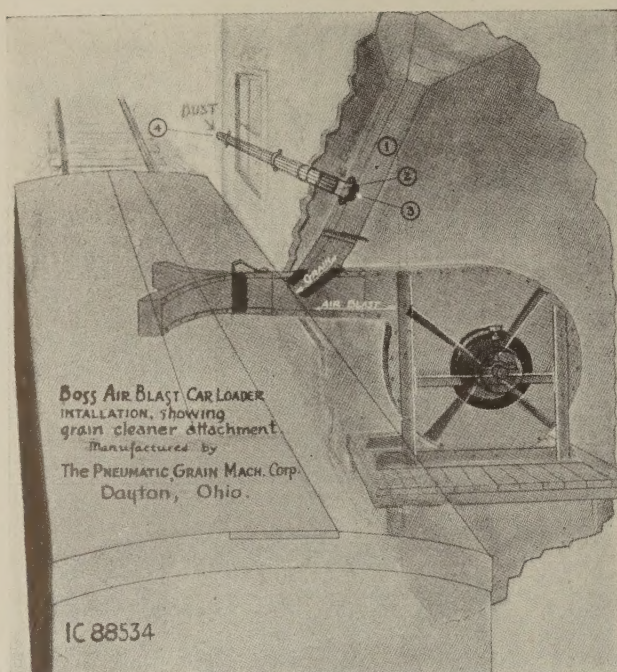


Illustration shows installation of a BOSS Car Loader and Grain Cleaner. It can be furnished for belt drive or direct connected motor. Note grain does not pass through or come in contact with fan. The grain enters the discharge pipe and is blown directly into the car by a blast of clean, cool air. No scooping necessary.

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Buckets	Oat Huller
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Car Loader	Portable Elevator
Car {Puller	Power {Oil Engine
Car {Pusher	Power {Motors
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Clover Huller	Safety Steel Sash
Coal Conveyor	Sample Envelopes
Concrete Restoration	Scales {Truck
Corn Cracker	Scales {Hopper
Conveying Machinery	Scales {Automatic
Distributor	Scale Tickets
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Dump	Screw Conveyor
Dust Collector	Seed Treating {Machine
Dust Protector	Separator {Chemicals
Elevator Leg	Sheller
Elevator Paint	Siding-Roofing {Asbestos
Feed Formulae	Siding-Roofing {Steel or Zinc
Feed Ingredients	Silent Chain Drive
Feed Mixer {Dry	Speed Reduction Units
Feed Mixer {Molasses	Spouting
Feed Mill	Storage Tanks
Fire Barrels	Testing Apparatus
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Grain Tables	

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This book contains 200 leaves, 100 white bond, machine perforated leaves bearing 800 tickets of form shown, interleaved with 100 blank manila sheets. Supplied with 4 sheets of No. 1 carbon paper, size 8½x11 inches. Order Form 62. Price, \$1.45, f. o. b. Chicago. Weight, 3 lbs.

Cash with order for twelve books earns 10% discount.

Bought of _____ 19____	
Load of _____	
Price _____ per cwt.	Gross _____ lbs.
Price _____ per bu.	Tare _____ lbs.
Driver—On. Off.	Net _____ lbs.
	Net _____ bu.
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One-fourth actual size.

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Shipping Notices Duplicating

A convenient form for advising receivers of the grade, kind and weight of grain shipped.

Loaded into car—initials and number, seal numbers, at..... station on.....date; billed shipper's order notify.....; draft for \$.....; made through.....bank of..... to apply on sale of.....bushels made.....

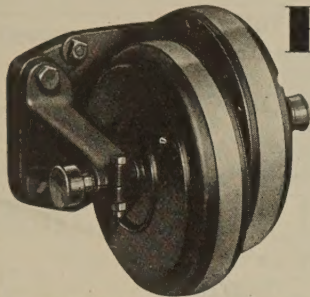
Fifty white bond originals, machine perforated, easily removed without tearing, and 50 manila duplicates, bound in heavy pressboard, hinged covers, with two sheets of carbon. Size, 5½x8½ inches. Weight, 8 ounces. Order Form 3 SN. Single copy, 75c; three copies, \$2.00, f. o. b. Chicago.

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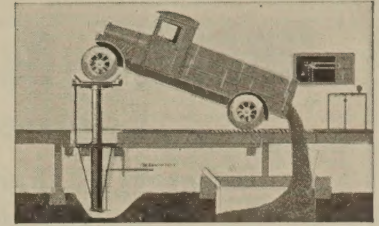
BUHLER DRIVE

The advantages of the Buhler Drive equipped Eureka Separator may be obtained by providing your present machines with Buhler Drive. Write for details.

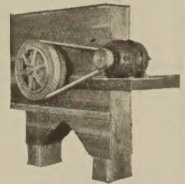
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The Strong-Scott Pneumatic Dump is the only dump of its type that can be made an integral part of the scale. Handles any size truck. The biggest dump value obtainable.



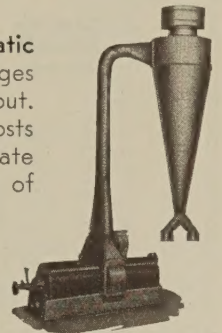
The Strong-Scott Head Drive has Planetary gears running in oil. The combination of these gears and Texrope Drive transmits highest percentage of motor's power to elevator head shaft. Speed of elevator leg easily changed, if desired, by changing Texrope sheave on the motor. Automatic backstop. Many features. Find out about them.



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Grain Receiving Register for recording loads of grain received from farmers. It contains 200 pages of ledger paper $8\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$ inches, capacity for 8,200 loads. Some enter loads as received, others assign a page to each farmer, while others assign sections to different grains. Bound in strong board covers, canvas back. Headings of columns are: "Date, Name, Kind of Grain, Gross, Tare, Net, Bushels, Pounds, Price, Amount, Remarks." Weight, $2\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. Order Form 12AA. Price \$2.50, plus postage.

Wagon Loads Received has columns headed: "Month, Day, Name, Kind, Gross and Tare, Net Pounds, Bushels, Pounds, Price, Dollars and Cents, Remarks." Contains 200 pages of ledger paper size $9\frac{1}{4} \times 12$ inches, providing spaces for 4,000 loads. Bound in heavy boards with strong cloth covers and keratol corners and back. Weight, 2 lbs. Order Form 380. Price \$2.50, plus postage.

Receiving and Stock Book is arranged to keep each kind of grain in separate column so each day's receipts may be easily totaled. It contains 200 pages linen ledger paper size $9\frac{1}{4} \times 12$ inches, ruled for records of 4,000 loads. Well bound in black cloth and keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, $2\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. Order Form 321. Price \$2.50, plus postage.

Grain Receiving Ledger has 200 pages linen ledger paper and 28-page index, $8\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$ inches, numbered and ruled for 44 entries. Well bound in pebble cloth with keratol back and corners. Weight, 3 lbs. Order Form 43. Price, \$3.00, plus postage.

Form 43 XX contains 428 pages. Shipping weight $4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Price \$5.00, plus postage.

Grain Scale Book is designed to assign separate pages to each farmer and their names can be indexed so their accounts can be quickly located. It contains 252 numbered pages and 28-page index, of high grade linen ledger paper $10\frac{1}{2} \times 15\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Each page will accommodate 41 wagonloads. Well bound with heavy board covers with cloth sides and keratol back and corners. Weight, $4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Order Form 23. Price, \$4.00, plus postage.

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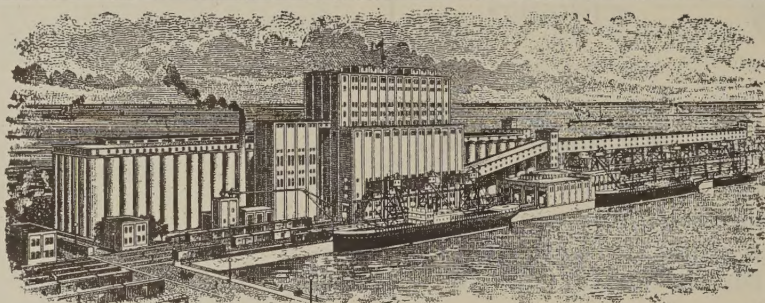
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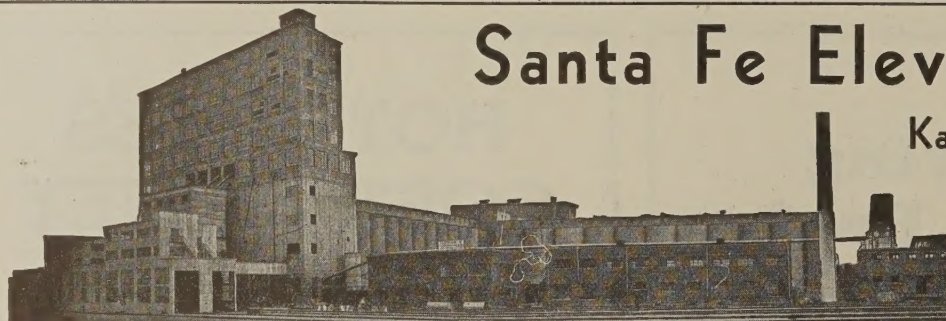
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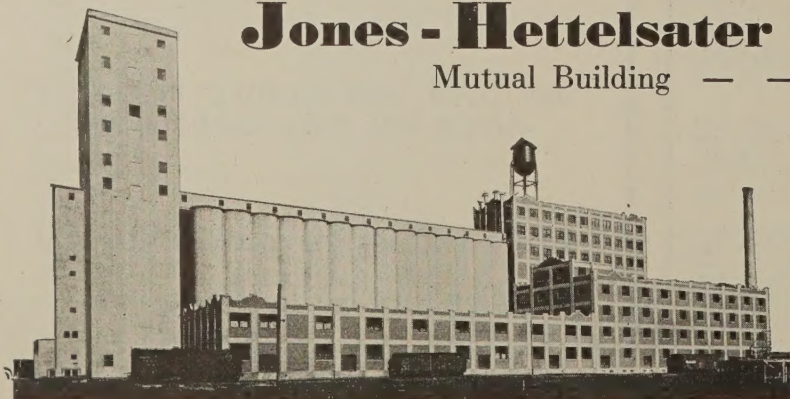
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1,000,000 bus. Elevator

8 Story Flour Mill — 4 Story Cereal Mill
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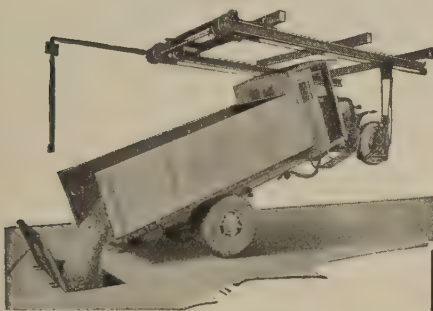
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Grain & Feed Journals
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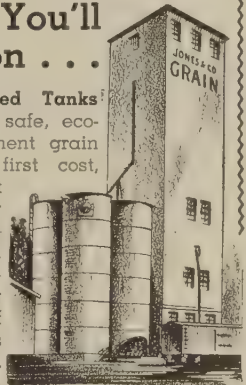
Our various station managers certainly appreciate receiving your good magazine and they assure us they derive a great deal of benefit from it.—General Grain Co., Stanton Thatcher, vice-pres. and gen'l mgr., Oklahoma City, Okla.

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in Modernizing Country Elevators
Our recommendations will cost you nothing. When do you wish us to submit estimates on remodeling your grain-handling facilities?
THE VAN NESS CONSTRUCTION CO.
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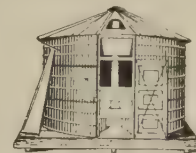
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Columbian Bolted Tanks are famous for safe, economical, permanent grain storage. Low first cost, take low freight rate. Easily erected with unskilled labor. Fire safe! Permit tempering and blending of grain regardless of temperature. These modern bolted tanks are becoming more popular with grain dealers every season. Now is the time to get yours. Any capacity. 24-hour shipment.



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Assure you quick low cost grain storage—and you can sell them to farmers later at a nice profit. They are always in demand. Rat-proof, weather-tight, fire-safe. Convenient sizes from 500 bu. to 2,150 bu. Get our attractive dealer proposition.



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This duplicating book is formed of 100 leaves of white bond paper, size 5½ x 13¾ inches, machine perforated for easy removal of tickets; 100 leaves yellow post office paper for the 500 duplicates which remain in the book and 4 sheets of carbon paper. Order Form 51. Price \$1.00 f. o. b. Chicago.

Each ticket provides spaces for "Number, Date, Load of, From, To, Gross lbs., Tare lbs., Net lbs., Net bus. \$. Due to or order, Weigher.

Check bound, well printed. Shipping weight 3 lbs.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

332 So. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.



400 Rooms
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Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

INDIANA—14,000 bus. cribbed elevator for sale, one acre land, good farm country, priced to sell. Lewis Keller, R. R. 1, Hebron, Ind.

Every penny invested in a Journal "Wanted—For Sale" ad returns an amazing per cent of profit.

ILLINOIS—20,000 bushel elevator for sale on C.M.&St.P.Ry. Up-to-date equipment all in good condition. A money maker. For information write 74M7, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

EASTERN KANSAS—10,000 bu. elevator for sale, fully equipped; two grinders; feed mixer; in Kaw Valley potato district; good dairy and poultry country; 30 miles Kansas City. Write 74M5, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

Some **SERVICE** to your ads. I sold my elevator to the first man that answered the ad. But I received a nice number of inquiries, too. Kansas Dealer.

MINNESOTA—125,000 bus. iron clad frame cleaning and transfer elevator for sale, electric power, fast handling, good cleaner equipment, Northwestern road, a good transit point, and in good barley territory. Real bargain price. Banner Grain Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

KANSAS Elevator practically sold after three insertions. Here's what the advertiser writes: "We enclose check for three insertions of our ad. We have had more than a dozen inquiries from our ad and believe that we will be able to effect a sale." This proves conclusively the value of a Journal Want-Ad.

NEBRASKA — Elevators at Rulo, Tamora, Trumbull, Broken Bow, Merna, Anselmo, Holdrege, Beaver City, Ong, Tobias, Odell and Diller for sale. These houses range from 10,000 to 50,000 bus. capacity each. Sections in which these elevators are located have wonderful wheat prospect. For information write Crittenden Grain Co., Lincoln, Neb.

BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE—Some one is always looking for an elevator at a good grain point and reads these ads just like you're doing now, so if you wish to dispose of your present property, enlarge your present interests, or embark in the grain business, USE these columns to your best advantage just as others are doing. WE WILL assist you in the composition of copy free. We are in business to be of service to YOU. There is no wrong time to put an ad in the columns of the Journal. TRY IT.

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

IOWA—Grain elevator for sale in Ewart, Ia., good location; best equipped in county; reason is death of operator. Write for information to Mrs. M. E. Wells, Ewart, Iowa.

On the other end of the Journals "Wanted—For Sale" columns you will find 9,000 grain dealers anxious to know what you have for them.

NO. EASTERN KANSAS—10,000 bus. iron-clad elevator for sale; built new 1923-24, electric, good sidelines. Selling account poor health. 74J1 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

ILLINOIS—10,000 to 12,000 bushel capacity elevator for sale; electric equipment; good automatic scale; practically new 10-ton scale; on C. B. & Q. R. R. in the heart of good corn country; price reasonable. Write 74K1 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Illinois.

ELEVATORS FOR SALE OR LEASE

INDIANA—Will sell or lease elevator doing nice business, feed, fence and implements. My health gone reason for sale. Walter S. Campbell, So. End Elvtr., Greencastle, Ind.

ELEVATORS WANTED

ELEVATOR WANTED, modern, in good town, good feed territory, West Central Kans. preferred. Oberlin Milling Co., Oberlin, Kans.

IF YOU DO NOT find the elevator you want advertised, place your wants in the "Elevators Wanted" section and you will receive full particulars regarding many desirable properties not yet advertised.

MILL FOR SALE

TEXAS—Electrically equipped alfalfa mill for sale at Clint. If interested write W. D. Wise, P. O. Box 173, El Paso, Tex.

FLOUR MILL FOR SALE

WASHINGTON—200-bbl. concrete flour mill for sale. 72,000 bu. concrete and steel bulk storage and 323,000 bu. sacked warehouse storage; modern machinery; in heart of famous Big Bend milling wheat district. A bargain if sold within 60 days. Write Farmers Union, 203 Hutton Bldg., Spokane, Wash.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

A SOY BEAN OIL INDUSTRY wanted to locate at Kentland, Indiana, in the heart of the soy bean territory; suitable building available on side track, low rent. Kentland Chamber of Commerce, Kentland, Indiana.

S. D.—Feed & produce business stock and whse. for sale, commercial feeds, grain and poultry, supplies, buy and sell eggs and poultry; established 12 yrs.; pop. 18,000; failing health reason for sale. C. X. Coverston, Rapid City, S. D.

SITUATION WANTED

DESIRE POSITION as mgr. elvtr.; 12 yrs. exper. all sidelines; best refs.; do my own bookkeeping; prefer country elvtr. or some good line company in any state. Address 74L1, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

POSITION WANTED as manager 1st class elevator or line of elevators or mill; 20 yrs. exper. as owner and operator; can produce; best of refs.; when proven would like permission to buy in. Available at once; go anywhere. 74K3 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

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GRAIN & HAY EXPERT, German, age 27, in this country for eight months and former owner of a well established grain business in Germany, desires to make connection with a firm engaged in the grain business here; not particular about the kind of work he has to do at beginning. Best references. Write Josef Mayr, 552 Riverside Dr., Apt. 3G, New York, N. Y.

HELP WANTED

MEN WANTED—Feed mill machinery salesmen. 74J6 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

MACHINERY COMPANY established more than 70 years wants salesmen on commission basis to sell elevator and feed mill machinery. Write 74J12 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES

SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable; size 4½x7 inches. Have limited supply to sell at \$2.35 per hundred or 500, \$10.00 plus postage. Sample mailed on request. Grain & Feed Journals, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

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332 So. La Salle St., Chicago

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Gentlemen:—In order to keep us posted regarding what is going on in the grain and feed trades outside our office, please send us the *Grain & Feed Journals* twice each month. Enclosed find Two Dollars for one year.

Name of Firm.....

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This form provides convenient spaces for hourly quotations on Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, and Barley. A week on a sheet, and a year's supply of sheets in a book.

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332 S. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

MACHINES FOR SALE

FEED MIXER, 1 ton vertical, with motor. 74J9 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

EAR CORN CRUSHER & FEEDER; used 3 months. 74J11 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

TRUCK DUMP & SCALE for sale, also 1,000 bu. automatic. 74L14, Gr. & Feed Journals, Chgo.

CORN CRACKER & GRADER; ton per hr., has motor. 74J10 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

HAMMER MILL, latest type, with or without motor. 74J8 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

J. B. GRINDER & VERTICAL mixer, complete with all accessories for sale. Globe Seed & Feed Co., Twin Falls, Idaho.

25-BBL MIDGET Marvel Mill for sale, with equipment, good condition. Midwest Grain Company, Hutchinson, Kansas.

STOP! READ! THINK! One advertiser writes, "Your service brought me 24 replies." We can do the same for you. Don't wait, write now.

USED CORN CRACKER and grader for sale, also corn cutter and grader, feed mixer. Bargains. Address 74K7 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

CAR LOADER—Portable tube elevators for loading cars and bins, does not crack grain, capacity 20 bu. per minute. Write Portable Elevator Manufacturing Co., Bloomington, Ill.

JACOBSON PORTABLE feed grinder with 75-h.p. Waukesha engine, ready for mounting, for sale. Also Monitor corn meal bolter and purifier, practically new. Address 74L19 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

ONE AMERICAN MIDGET Marvel 50-bbl. flour mill and all related equipment for sale; one J. B. hammer mill, size 2; one Fairbanks Morse motor and starting switch, 15-h.p. Write for full particulars and prices. Edgar L. Oakes & Co., Caldwell, Idaho.

BARGAINS—15-h.p. Wagner 3-ph. motor; 4 ft. chop stone; 3-ton platform scale; corn meal bolt, cob crusher; Monitor rec. separator; 16-bbl. iron tank; conveyors, elevators, shafting, pulleys, belting. All good condition. For particulars, B. W. Fees, Tower City, Pa.

USED BARGAINS—Attrition mills \$50 to \$750. Truck scales, corn crackers and graders, feed mixers, grain cleaners, seed cleaners, corn crushers, corn cutters ball bearing, elevators, 50-h. p. J. B. hammer mill. Complete outfits for mill and elevator. Sidney Grain Machinery Co., Sidney, Ohio.

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New and Guaranteed Rebuilt Motors, Air Compressors, Pumps Repairing and Rewinding Link-Belt Silent and Roller Chain Drives, and Multi-V-Belt Drives from Stock. Complete Engineering Service to help you with your problems. Electrical Engineering & Construction Co., Phone 4-3289 Des Moines, Iowa.

NEW AND REBUILT MACHINERY

1 Corn Cracker & Grader; Corn Cutter & Grader; 1 Invincible receiving separator with tri-screen; 1—25 bbl. Midget mill; hopper & platform scales; 4 bu. Richardson automatic scale; No. 9 & 89 Clipper Cleaners; Nos. 3 & 6 Monitor grain & seed cleaners; Cutler & Huhn driers; 1 Vita Cereal Mill; 2 & 3 pair high 9x18 feed rolls; Roscoe oat huller; 1 New Vertical Mixer; 1 Eureka horizontal mixer; Clark power shovel; attrition mills of various makes and sizes; hammer mills all sizes and makes; 120-h.p. Fairbanks Morse Type Y style V full diesel engine (complete); 50-h.p. Bessemer full diesel engine; 1 Carter disc separator; pulleys all sizes; shafters & hangers. Write your wants. A. D. Hughes Co., Wayland, Mich.

WANTED—Grain Dealers who are contemplating installing new machinery to use the "Machines Wanted" columns of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS in securing prices and estimate of machines for sale. We can save you money. More than value received.

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ONE 20 TON 24' HOWE, one 20 ton 22' Standard, one 10 ton 22' Howe, for sale; all guaranteed good condition; also other makes and sizes. Dillon Scale Repair Co., Dallas, Tex.

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MOTORS—Stock from receiver's sale; all sizes; low prices. 74J7 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

MOTORS, REPAIRING and rewinding, rebuilt motors at reasonable prices. W. J. Meschberger Elevator & Repair Co., 820 Forest Ave., Fort Wayne, Indiana.

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Large stock of motors and generators, A. C. and D. C., new and rebuilt, at attractive prices. Special bargains in hammermill motors, 25 to 100 hp., 1,200 to 3,600 r.p.m. Write for stock list and prices. Expert repair service. V. M. NUSSBAUM & CO., Fort Wayne, Ind.

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ELECTRIC MOTORS & GENERATORS

Gregory "Hi-Grade-Rebuilt" All Standard Makes & Sizes Every Machine a Real Bargain Money-Back Guarantee Also: Exhaust Fans, Blowers, Pumps, Electric Hoists, Etc. Gregory Electric Company, 1601A S. Lincoln St. Chicago, Ill.

THE WANTED-FOR SALE DEPARTMENT of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS is a market place where buyer and seller, employer and employe, and those offering investments can meet to their mutual advantage and profit and it will pay every subscriber to give these columns a close study twice each month, because of the constantly changing variety of opportunities seeking your consideration.

SCALES WANTED

1½ OR 2 BUS. RICHARDSON automatic scale wanted. Muentner Brothers, Nashville, Ill.

MACHINES WANTED

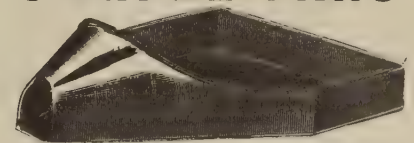
CORN CUTTER and grader wanted, upright feed mixer, three pair high roller mill, molasses feed unit and motor powered freight elevator. Must be in A-1 condition and priced cheap. Write 74K2 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

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SUNFLOWER SEED in car lots or less for sale. Eberts Grain Co., Louisville, Ky.

SEEDS WANTED

WHEN YOU want field or grass seed, write us, and we will put you in communication with nearby dealers, who have what you seek. The service is free. Information Bureau, Grain & Feed Journals, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

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Made of sheet aluminum, formed by bending, reinforced around top edge with copper wire. Strong, light, durable. The dull, non-reflecting surface of the metal will not rust or tarnish; assists users to judge of the color and to detect impurities.

Grain Size, 2½ x 12 x 16½", \$2.00 at Chicago.

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Direct Reduction Grain Tables

32 lbs. per bushel — DRTS

Truck Load (lbs.)	32 lbs. per bushel	48 lbs. per bushel	56 lbs. per bushel	60 lbs. per bushel	70 lbs. per bushel	75 lbs. per bushel
600	18.75	12.50	10.71	10.00	8.57	8.00
1200	37.50	25.00	21.43	20.00	17.14	16.00
1800	56.25	37.50	32.14	30.00	25.71	24.00
2400	75.00	50.00	42.86	40.00	34.29	32.00
3000	93.75	62.50	53.57	50.00	42.86	40.00
3600	112.50	75.00	64.29	60.00	51.43	48.00
4200	131.25	87.50	75.00	70.00	60.00	56.00
4800	150.00	100.00	85.71	80.00	68.57	64.00
5400	168.75	112.50	96.43	90.00	77.14	72.00
6000	187.50	125.00	107.14	100.00	85.71	80.00
6600	206.25	137.50	117.86	110.00	94.29	88.00
7200	225.00	150.00	128.57	120.00	102.86	96.00
7800	243.75	162.50	139.29	130.00	111.43	104.00
8400	262.50	175.00	150.00	140.00	120.00	112.00
9000	281.25	187.50	160.71	150.00	128.57	120.00
9600	300.00	200.00	171.43	160.00	137.14	128.00
10200	318.75	212.50	182.14	170.00	145.71	136.00
10800	337.50	225.00	192.86	180.00	154.29	144.00
11400	356.25	237.50	203.57	190.00	162.86	152.00
12000	375.00	250.00	214.29	200.00	171.43	160.00
12600	393.75	262.50	225.00	210.00	180.00	168.00
13200	412.50	275.00	235.71	220.00	188.57	176.00
13800	431.25	287.50	246.43	230.00	197.14	184.00
14400	450.00	300.00	257.14	240.00	205.71	192.00
15000	468.75	312.50	267.86	250.00	214.29	200.00
15600	487.50	325.00	278.57	260.00	222.86	208.00
16200	506.25	337.50	289.29	270.00	231.43	216.00
16800	525.00	350.00	299.99	280.00	240.00	224.00
17400	543.75	362.50	310.71	290.00	248.57	232.00
18000	562.50	375.00	321.43	300.00	257.14	240.00
18600	581.25	387.50	332.14	310.00	265.71	248.00
19200	600.00	400.00	342.86	320.00	274.29	256.00
19800	618.75	412.50	353.57	330.00	282.86	264.00
20400	637.50	425.00	364.29	340.00	291.43	272.00
21000	656.25	437.50	375.00	350.00	300.00	280.00
21600	675.00	450.00	385.71	360.00	308.57	288.00
22200	693.75	462.50	396.43	370.00	317.14	296.00
22800	712.50	475.00	407.14	380.00	325.71	304.00
23400	731.25	487.50	417.86	390.00	334.29	312.00
24000	750.00	500.00	428.57	400.00	342.86	320.00
24600	768.75	512.50	439.29	410.00	351.43	328.00
25200	787.50	525.00	449.99	420.00	360.00	336.00
25800	806.25	537.50	460.71	430.00	368.57	344.00
26400	825.00	550.00	471.43	440.00	377.14	352.00
27000	843.75	562.50	482.14	450.00	385.71	360.00
27600	862.50	575.00	492.86	460.00	394.29	368.00
28200	881.25	587.50	503.57	470.00	402.86	376.00
28800	900.00	600.00	514.29	480.00	411.43	384.00
29400	918.75	612.50	525.00	490.00	420.00	392.00
30000	937.50	625.00	535.71	500.00	428.57	400.00
30600	956.25	637.50	546.43	510.00	437.14	408.00
31200	975.00	650.00	557.14	520.00	445.71	416.00
31800	993.75	662.50	567.86	530.00	454.29	424.00
32400	1012.50	675.00	578.57	540.00	462.86	432.00
33000	1031.25	687.50	589.29	550.00	471.43	440.00
33600	1050.00	700.00	599.99	560.00	480.00	448.00
34200	1068.75	712.50	610.71	570.00	488.57	456.00
34800	1087.50	725.00	621.43	580.00	497.14	464.00
35400	1106.25	737.50	632.14	590.00	505.71	472.00
36000	1125.00	750.00	642.86	600.00	514.29	480.00
36600	1143.75	762.50	653.57	610.00	522.86	488.00
37200	1162.50	775.00	664.29	620.00	531.43	496.00
37800	1181.25	787.50	675.00	630.00	540.00	504.00
38400	1200.00	800.00	685.71	640.00	548.57	512.00
39000	1218.75	812.50	696.43	650.00	557.14	520.00
39600	1237.50	825.00	707.14	660.00	565.71	528.00
40200	1256.25	837.50	717.86	670.00	574.29	536.00
40800	1275.00	850.00	728.57	680.00	582.86	544.00
41400	1293.75	862.50	739.29	690.00	591.43	552.00
42000	1312.50	875.00	749.99	700.00	600.00	560.00
42600	1331.25	887.50	760.71	710.00	608.57	568.00
43200	1350.00	900.00	771.43	720.00	617.14	576.00
43800	1368.75	912.50	782.14	730.00	625.71	584.00
44400	1387.50	925.00	792.86	740.00	634.29	592.00
45000	1406.25	937.50	803.57	750.00	642.86	600.00
45600	1425.00	950.00	814.29	760.00	651.43	608.00
46200	1443.75	962.50	825.00	770.00	660.00	616.00
46800	1462.50	975.00	835.71	780.00	668.57	624.00
47400	1481.25	987.50	846.43	790.00	677.14	632.00
48000	1500.00	1000.00	857.14	800.00	685.71	640.00
48600	1518.75	1012.50	867.86	810.00	694.29	648.00
49200	1537.50	1025.00	878.57	820.00	702.86	656.00
49800	1556.25	1037.50	889.29	830.00	711.43	664.00
50400	1575.00	1050.00	899.99	840.00	720.00	672.00
51000	1593.75	1062.50	910.71	850.00	728.57	680.00
51600	1612.50	1075.00	921.43	860.00	737.14	688.00
52200	1631.25	1087.50	932.14	870.00	745.71	696.00
52800	1650.00	1100.00	942.86	880.00	754.29	704.00
53400	1668.75	1112.50	953.57	890.00	762.86	712.00
54000	1687.50	1125.00	964.29	900.00	771.43	720.00
54600	1706.25	1137.50	975.00	910.00	780.00	728.00
55200	1725.00	1150.00	985.71	920.00	788.57	736.00
55800	1743.75	1162.50	996.43	930.00	797.14	744.00
56400	1762.50	1175.00	1007.14	940.00	805.71	752.00
57000	1781.25	1187.50	1017.86	950.00	814.29	760.00
57600	1800.00	1200.00	1028.57	960.00	822.86	768.00
58200	1818.75	1212.50	1039.29	970.00	831.43	776.00
58800	1837.50	1225.00	1049.99	980.00	840.00	784.00
59400	1856.25	1237.50	1060.71	990.00	848.57	792.00
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Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improvement of grain, feeds and seeds.

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QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, ILL., JUNE 26, 1935

WHEN 3,400 wheat growing farmers in one Kansas county were eligible to vote and only 286 cared to vote how can the A.A.A. declare it has a mandate to control production?

UNDER THE PROPOSED Social Security Act all employers will be taxed for old-age pensions and unemployment insurance. This tax will be assessed whether the employer is losing or making money.

THE NEW ILLINOIS Sales Tax of 3%, which will go into effect July 1st, will be assessed on intra-state shipments and add materially to the cost of handling grain in Illinois. Inter-state shipments will not be affected by the new tax.

THE CHAIN LETTER appeal could be turned to account by businessmen threatened by unwise legislation. What a flood of protest could be poured upon legislators if merchants would address a letter to the effect that the commodity exchange bill is a serious threat to industry, and request the recipient to wire his congressman and to write five other merchants to wire likewise.

MOISTURE promises to give grain elevator operators more trouble on the coming crop than they have experienced in recent years. The operator with an efficient drier will be in position to handle the dampest lots without fear of heating.

THE HEN, whose blue eggs were much prized by poultry raisers, after reading the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court outlawing the N.I.R.A., vigorously denies that Secretary Wallace's pet eagle ever was a member of her family.

PROTECTION of buyers of corn futures against delivery of unusable corn of Argentine growth should not depend upon the good will of the operators of the elevators that are regular on the Board of Trade; but upon the grading rules of the federal government.

THE PATMAN BILL, H. R. 8442, making it unlawful for any person engaged in commerce to discriminate in price or terms of sale between purchasers of commodities of like grade and quality is one more unconstitutional measure that will be relegated to the scrap heap if enacted, as have the anti-discrimination statutes of several states.

THE MANY CHANGES in the A.A.A. amendments since this most objectionable bill was introduced in Congress should give courage to all affected by its regulations and restrictions to keep a vigilant watch of the changes. The voters demands seem to be receiving some consideration at Washington, and if enough protests are filed, no doubt, the amendments will be hung up until next January at least.

NORTH DAKOTA has adopted a new form of grain storage ticket whose use will be compulsory after August 1st. So the grain buyers of that state will have to study a lot of fine print before the new crop starts to move. If storage in the country elevators were abolished in all states, the grain growers and the country elevator operators would both be much better off.

THE NEW CROP will be weighed over better scales than ever before. More large capacity scales have been installed this year than ever before, and country elevator operators generally are making an earnest effort to place their weighing facilities in dependable working condition. Some are installing dial scales that clearly indicate the weight to the man on the load, as well as to the weighman inside.

THE PLIGHT of the flour millers affords an example of how difficult government interference makes the conduct of business. Right now millers are confronted with the possibility of losing thousands of dollars, in a few cases millions, collected in processing taxes. If they hold out to take advantage of the expected court decision holding the tax invalid they will be assessed a penalty of 25 per cent for not filing return on the next due date, June 30, plus interest at 1 per cent a month and a penalty of 5 per cent additional for failure to pay taxes within ten days after notice. It is difficult to obtain a refund of illegal taxes once paid; and the penalties discourage the businesslike procedure of withholding payment until the law is sustained by the court.

IT IS claimed that 72% of the farmers, who voted for the continuation of the control of the acreage to be planted to wheat, never signed a wheat or corn contract and do not intend to do so. They are perfectly willing to give their neighbors a chance to reduce their acreage but they will retain the right to plant as much as they wish.

GRAIN drying equipment may be called upon for heavy duty if the present wet weather continues thru the harvest. A thoro inspection and overhauling of driers or the purchase of new equipment may be well rewarded. It is a commercial axiom that the more there is of anything the cheaper it is. This is true of grain containing excess moisture. Such grain is certain to sell at market discounts affording a profit to the drier.

IF SHIPPERS who are asked to furnish their own grain doors will refuse to load their grain into the cars until they are in fit condition to transport grain to destination, a stubborn carrier will quickly provide facilities for the safe transportation of the grain to destination desired. The courts have repeatedly decided that carriers are liable for the delivery at destination of the full amount of grain received at point of loading, so it is incumbent upon the carrier to furnish grain tight cars.

MILLERS of Southwestern Indiana who have long suffered from garlic and dirty wheat have entered into a contract with many farmers this season to pay a 3-cent premium for all wheat meeting the grade requirements of the buyers, and thereby they stimulated producers' interest in cleaner seed of pure variety. It is much easier to take the objectionable weed seeds and garlic out of seed than to clean it out of the resulting crop. Everyone interested will profit by exercising every precaution against the production of undesirable grain.

THE DEMAND for the repeal of the long and short haul clause governing railroad freight rates is gaining new supporters daily, the conviction being that the carriers are entitled to greater freedom in the management of their own business. Shippers generally are convinced that the public would be more efficiently served if the railroads were relieved of much of the political regulation and restriction. If the railroads were given full authority to meet competition of trucks and barges, we feel certain they would serve the shipping public far more efficiently than they are able to do under political limitation of their activities.

ALTHOUGH THE A. A. A. officials scoff at the imports of foreign grain, they hesitate to give the exact figures on the large amount of all grains imported from the Argentine and Canada, as well as many cargoes of rye and oats from Poland and corn and oats from Roumania. Even South Africa has sent us some corn, and more imports continue to arrive, all because farmers of the U. S. A. were cajoled into reducing their acreage for the 1934 crop. In fact, many of the contract farmers were required to plow up good grain in September even though the long prevailing drouth promised a greatly reduced yield for the entire country.

WISCONSIN has just passed a law providing that "Any farmer or dairyman who elects to come under this code shall be entitled to the cost of production plus a reasonable profit." A splendid idea. Now let the badger state solons enact a law guaranteeing a profit to every other industry.

WASHINGTON bureaucrats announced last week that their crop reduction activities had been successful to the extent of forcing private firms to contract during the past few weeks for the shipment of 28,000,000 bus. of Argentine corn into the United States before the close of July, and that is something to brag about.

THE BANKHEAD farm tenant bill which passed the Senate June 24, ostensibly to relieve distress among tenants, by providing them with land, improvements and equipment, at 3½ per cent interest for repayment in 60 years, can not fail to aggravate the crop surplus condition that the A. A. A. has been pretending to remove. The only way the recipients of this billion dollar loan can benefit is by producing crops for sale and thereby adding to the surplus.

CULTIVATING friendly relations with your competitor will make it difficult for him to believe all the wild stories of grain sellers about your raising his bids or grades. It is a difficult matter for any dealer at his station to sell a given lot of grain for more than his competitor. Hence, it is impossible for him to pay more for the grain unless he registers a loss. Farmers know this as well as the dealers, because both shippers must pay the same freight rate. Cut-throat overbidding has ruined more country grain buyers than any other practice. It should not be necessary.

IN PROSECUTING or persecuting the operator of the 1931 July corn deal the Washington bureaucrats are acting with an eye to their own aggrandizement. If the buyer of the 8,000,000 bus. of corn is freed after the hearing by the three bureaucrat chiefs they will use it as an argument that the law must be strengthened, have more teeth put into it. If the big trader who thus raised the price of corn for the farmer is convicted they will point with pride to their own efficiency as prosecutors, or persecutors. Either way they win. If the market was blessed with a million speculators courageous enough to buy eight million bushels at a time, intelligent growers would fall to their knees and give thanks for the bullish influence of the brave buyers.

Ask Loan of 25 Cents on Oats

Unnamed persons claiming to represent eight Midwest states met in Des Moines last week with Chester C. Davis, administrator of the Corn-Hog Section of the A.A.A., in hope of finding continued Federal employment for themselves and friends, and asked the Government to advance 25 cents a bushel to growers of oats stored on farms, providing farmers would agree to reduce their 1936 oats acreage by 25% of 1932-33 acreage.

These promoters of Federal employment also demanded these loans be limited to farmers who had signed the 1935 Corn-Hog or Wheat Reduction contracts. In other words, they seek to convince the farmers, who have been duped with acreage reduction contracts before, to sign another.

About the same time the Secretary of Agriculture announced that henceforth the Government would make smaller loans on corn in order to prevent the accumulation of an excessive surplus. Control of the farmer's activities by the wise politicians in no country has resulted in real profit to the producers, and it is doubtful of farseeing grain growers will long tolerate Federal restrictions, regulations or limitations.

Meeting Truck Competition

Several years ago country feed grinders were much perturbed over the activities of irresponsible operators of portable feed mills, shellers and mixers, and now the entire trade is upset by the competition of speculative truckers who, without any knowledge of the grades of grain, buy from farmers and haul direct to terminal markets oftentimes for less than the freight the elevator man would be required to pay the railroad.

It is doubtful if the truckers can long continue to buy and transport grain for the freight, but this they are now doing to the great injury of the country grain buyer and the railroad. Complaining of this cut-throat competition helps no one. If the trucker is to be driven out of the business, the country grain merchant must join his neighbors in establishing a line of trucks or else the railroads must reduce their freight rates so as to enable the established dealer to buy the farmer's grain for rail shipment.

A few country elevator operators are already sending trucks out to get the farmer's grain and hauling their purchases to mills or nearby markets and promoting their sideline business

by hauling commodities to the farm when sending for a load of grain. Truckers have imposed upon so many farmers thru the medium of rubber checks and variable tare weights, that many farmers hesitate to do business with these irresponsible nomads, so it should be easy for the established grain merchant to truck in the farmer's grain and settle on his own weights even tho the speculative trucker bids a cent a bushel more for the grain.

So many sections of the drouth-stricken districts were eager buyers of corn at any price truckers realized a working profit from hauling coal north and corn on the return trip. However, these fly-by-nights delivered such an inferior quality of coal, users will hesitate about buying any more of it. Truck competition is without doubt one of the most trying problems of the grain and coal trades, but co-operation of grain buyers and coal sellers should secure permanent relief.

New Conditions Necessitate Greater Caution

Grain dealers thruout the land have suffered such distressing disappointments from the 1934 crop, they will no doubt rush into the purchase of new crop with eager avidity. Before loading up with too much new grain on a narrow margin, it will be well to stop and contemplate the new conditions under which the 1935 crop must be marketed. Grain merchants generally recognize that purchase of grain always carries with it the hazards of ownership and buyers must assume the risks of prospective declines as well as hope for advances. The wisecracks regulating the futures market have driven many merchants out of the market, so that hereafter the risks must be assumed by a smaller number.

The bill for the control of the commodity exchanges will also drive out many other merchants who resent being required to goose-step in keeping with the commands of politicians who have no knowledge of the exigencies of business.

The Canadian Government which took over the accumulated surplus of the Canadian Wheat Pool is still carrying about 230 million bushels of wheat; and another bumper crop is approaching harvest under most favorable conditions. The French Government, which has promised to retire from the grain business July 1st, has also accumulated a burdensome surplus. While the U. S. has little home grown grain store, the prospects for new crops are very encouraging. Under these conditions, grain values will doubtless vacillate in a flighty manner, so that handlers of grain will need to be more cautious or else their narrow profit will be wiped out even before they can find a buyer.

All new small grain is likely to contain more moisture than usual, and much of the winter wheat especially is sure to be graded tough because of excessive moisture. If country shippers are to play safe, they must buy on a wider margin and hedge quickly against a decline.

When the politicians of the world become convinced that it is folly to attempt to ignore economic laws the world will be blessed with more stable grain markets. While the efforts of the price peggers of all lands are now known to have been in vain, they have not yet helped the producer to better average prices than they would have received if the law of supply and demand had been permitted to function normally.

The Greatest Thing in the World

is having something to do—something useful, serviceable, helpful.

It's being necessary, being missed when you're sick.

Cynics may sneer at "I serve" mottoes, often found in luncheon clubs, but such phrases reach deep into human motives. Every man wants to do something for others. His passion may be to disillusion them, to expose their prophets, but still he is striving to be useful. Every generation hopes to improve the world.

The saddest failure is the man or woman who has valiantly fought for an opportunity to be useful, and has been denied, either through incapacity or ill luck.

Look Out for Tough Wheat

While the 1934 crop of wheat was marketed under the new wheat standards, the protracted drouth resulted in the grading of most of the crop so that discounts were seldom suffered. Excessive precipitation during the last six weeks over the entire winter wheat belt promises to load new wheat with excessive moisture, so it behooves country buyers to exercise greater caution lest their narrow margin be wiped out by unexpected discounts.

The new grading rules provide that tough wheat "shall be wheat which contains more than 14%, but not more than 15.5% of moisture." Wheat of any class of hard spring wheat or if durum predominates will be graded tough if it contains more than 14.5%, but not more than 16% of moisture. The prospects are that all markets will soon be flooded with tough wheat, and as the volume of tough wheat increases, the discounts will also be increased. The rules of many markets do not permit the delivery of tough wheat on future contracts, and many of the bidders for track grain qualify their bids so as to be able to adjust the price if the deliveries of grain bought are graded tough.

Damp grain will also increase the chances of shipments heating in transit, so that any delay in delivery or unloading of shipments will help to reduce the grading of shippers' grain.

Continued downpour in many sections is sure to increase the hazards of shipping, and the flooding of any market with damp grain can be depended upon to increase the discounts, so it behooves every shipper to buy on a wider margin or else dry his grain before loading into cars.

New A. A. A. a Hodge-Podge

When the smart but not wise lawyers of the Washington bureaucracy drafted the first Agricultural Adjustment Act they ignored the Constitutional limitations on the power of the Executive and the Congress.

In drawing up the new bill now before the Congress they continue to ignore the Constitution. Instead of regulation of handlers by licensing the new bill substitutes an issuance of "orders" by the secretary of agriculture directing the handlers to conduct their business in some manner to be prescribed by the secretary. The law prescribes the issuance of these orders in great detail to get around the Supreme Court's ruling against delegation of legislative authority, but an impartial critic would say there is still too much discretion allowed the secretary as a member of the executive branch of the government.

Grain men have no cause to be alarmed at these orders, if they are limited, as now written into the new act, to commodities in which they are not directly interested, such as milk, fruits and vegetables. Handlers of soybeans, however, are made subject to "orders."

Just why the bureaucrats saw fit to eliminate the scores of commodities subject to regulation under the present unconstitutional act has not been explained. It is likely that the drafters found it impossible to decide upon any policy of control that would be sufficiently specified to overcome the court's objection to delegation of

law making power, as to these commodities now omitted.

Processing taxes are retained in the new bill, despite the question of constitutionality raised by a Southwestern milling company and scores of meat packers, in the courts. The new draft retains the intervention of the secretary of agriculture in the determination of the amount of processing taxes, while in deference to the Court, attempting to be more specific in directing how the amount shall be computed by him. Whether the Court will swallow this subterfuge remains to be seen, especially since the secretary could make his computations, submit his figures to the Congress in advance and have them enacted into law proof against attack as delegating legislative power.

There would still remain the contention of a cotton planter now in the Court that the processing tax is not levied for a public purpose.

Plainly, the revamping of the Act greatly emasculated is proof that the bureaucracy is on the defensive before the courts; and in due course of time it will be on the defensive before the people.

Suit Against Elevator Owner Operating a Nuisance Barred

C. D. Jennings in 1928 bought land south of a row of houses at Hutchinson, Kan., and erected a grain elevator having 16 concrete bins 100 feet high and a head house. Next year 12 more bins were built and in 1930 12 more, the original temporary head house being replaced by a permanent structure.

B. A. McMullen, owning a 1-story house with grass and shrubbery 500 feet from the head house, began suit in November, 1932, for \$2,500 damages to his property by the nuisance created by dust from grain being cleaned and odor from noxious chemicals used in treating grain.

Defense was that elevator was located in industrial district on a switch of the railroad, that operation of the elevator was not a nuisance, and that the action was barred by the 2-year statute of limitations.

The lower court, the district court of Reno County, gave judgment for plaintiff, but this was reversed Mar. 9, 1935, by the Supreme Court of Kansas.

The court said: It was shown that the elevator was so operated that large quantities of fine dust were permitted to escape, in some cases being deliberately dumped out of the elevator, all in such manner that the operator must have known that it would settle upon the property of an adjoining owner to his damage.

The plaintiff's own testimony is that the nuisance started with the operation of the elevator and has continued since, varying only in degree as the operations covered the enlarged plant. It seems clear to us that plaintiff sought recovery of damages from the defendant on account of matters which existed since shortly after the elevator started operation; that such cause of action accrued prior to two years before the petition was filed, and was barred by the 2-year statute of limitations and that the trial court erred in not sustaining defendant's demurrer for that reason. The judgment of the trial court is set aside and remanded with instructions to sustain defendant's demurrer to plaintiff's evidence.—41 *Pac. Rep.* 753.

New Canadian Grain Control

The "Canadian Grain Board Act of 1935" now pending in the Dominion Parliament, covers wheat, oats, barley, rye and flaxseed grown in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

A board of three members is to be set up, with power to buy real estate, borrow money; to receive and take delivery of wheat for marketing as offered by the producers or other persons; to buy and sell wheat and, without restricting the generality of such powers, to acquire from the Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, Ltd., upon terms to be approved by the governor-in-council, all wheat or contracts to purchase or take delivery of wheat in respect of which the government of Canada has given any guaranty under any relief act; to store and transport wheat; to operate elevators, either directly or by means of agents, and subject to the provisions of the Canada Grain Act or any other statute of law, to pay such agents commissions, storage and other charges; to make advances to producers and other persons delivering wheat at the time of delivery or at any time thereafter, such advances to be at such rate per bu., according to grade or quality or place of delivery, as shall be determined by the board with the approval of the governor-in-council; to issue to the aforesaid persons certificates entitling them to participate in the proceeds of the sale.

The board may also receive and take delivery of, buy, sell, store and transport oats, barley, rye and flax produced in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

Except as otherwise provided herein, every elevator shall be operated by or on behalf of the board and no other person other than the board or an agent of the board shall operate any elevator, unless such elevator has been excepted by order of the board from the operation of this act, and any elevator not excepted from the operation of this act, operated otherwise than by the board or an agent of the board, shall be deemed to be operated in contravention of this act.

No railway company or other person engaged in transportation shall receive or deliver any wheat from or to any elevator after notice has been given to it by the board that such elevator is being operated in contravention of this act.

Certificates of an approved official form shall be given producers in exchange for their wheat and when sales have been completed and necessary expenses deducted the balance will be distributed pro rata among those holding participation certificates.

The act becomes effective immediately it has passed thru parliament and received royal assent.

Premier R. B. Bennett admitted that the government held between 225,000,000 and 230,000,000 bus. of wheat, Col. J. L. Ralston, M. P., has demanded detailed information on the operations of John L. McFarland, and, while refusing, Mr. Bennett is said to be considering.

The bill has passed second reading in the House, and on motion of Mr. Bennett has been referred to a special com'te.

James Richardson, exporter, read a brief opposing the bill, and maintained that an open market should be permitted for the disposal of Canada's grain crop.

R. S. Law, pres. of the United Grain Growers, objected to government control of elevators and to the participation certificates.

Roy Milner, pres. of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, told the com'te Mr. Bennett's allegations of short selling were based on a misconception.

Norman L. Paterson, of Fort William, operator of a line of steamships and engaged in grain shipping, says:

A grain board is only another name for government interference and this by now, practically has ruined Canada's export business and with it employment, transportation, the elevator industry and the prosperity of the whole west.

The Wheat Processing Tax has been attacked in court for the first time by a miller in the suit filed June 20 at Kansas City by the Larabee Flour Mills Co. to restrain the collector of internal revenue from collecting it. An adverse court ruling spells disaster for the A.A.A., since without bribe money to keep farmers in line its whole program must fall.

Asked—Answered

[Readers who fail to find trade information desired should send query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Responsibility When Signs Posted?

Grain & Feed Journals: If a truck should break thru a driveway and become damaged when signs are clearly posted stating "Not responsible in case of accident," would any responsibility rest on the elevator owner?—C. N. Richardson, Hughesville, Mo.

Ans.: One hauling grain into an elevator becomes an invitee for whose safety the owner is liable for an injury resulting from owner's negligence in maintaining an unsafe driveway. To protect the owner the sign should state that the driveway is unsafe for heavy loads, and should warn all persons to keep off, at their own peril. Such a warning, however, is inconsistent with use of the driveway by patrons. The sign quoted divests the owner of no responsibility.

In *Luther v. Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n* the Supreme Court of Nebraska, 230 N. W. 662, held the question was for the jury as to condition of driveway when team became frightened and ran.

In *Jane Jones v. Stevens*, the Supreme Court of South Dakota, 249 N. W. 799, gave her judgment for \$1,850 for breaking leg on driveway in opening between scale platform and grating. The question was for the jury whether she was a licensee or invitee, having gone into the elevator to buy grain for her chickens.

Port of Entry Law?

Grain & Feed Journals: Kansas has a "port of entry" ton mile tax law, with which it taxes foreign trucks.

Drury is only 2½ miles north of the Kansas-Oklahoma boundary, but is a much greater distance from Kansas "ports of entry" located at Caldwell and at South Haven, Kan.

Local authorities contend that farmers located only 2½ to 4 miles south of the Drury elevator must haul their grain around thru the mentioned ports of entry, which would quadruple their haul, if they wish to sell to the Drury elevator. The amount of tax that Kansas can collect on such truck loads of grain amounts to nothing, but the authorities are scaring farmers away from their practice of direct haul across the line the shortest route to the elevator, which is their natural market, with threats of arrest.

Do we have any legal recourse against local police and taxing officials, which will enable us to assure farmers in the Drury territory, but across the Oklahoma line, that they will not be prosecuted if they haul their grain to the Drury elevator? Does the tax constitute an interstate tariff that restrains trade?—Jay Hilton, Caldwell, Kan.

Ans.: Chapter 89, supplementing Chap. 229, Laws of Kansas, 1933, in Sec. 3 requires the port of entry board to designate highways over which motor vehicles may enter the state and not more than 15 miles from the state line to establish a registration office.

Sec. 4. "Every motor carrier who shall transport any passenger or property into this state by means of the public highways shall stop and register and submit to inspection."

The driver is required to fill out and leave a card stating some 19 items of information, and a manifest detailing his cargo.

The law effective Jan. 1, 1934, requires the payment by all of a gross tonnage tax, etc., and the entry law prevents the evasion of the numerous provisions by vehicles from outside the state.

The annoyance to contiguous residence is recognized by an exemption in Sec. 4 of motor carriers of passengers on regular routes between a city within and adjoining a city without the state when a part of the general street railroad transportation system in said cities.

No exemption is made for farmers delivering produce, grown on their farms to points across the state boundary.

The remedy is to have the port of entry board establish a registration office at Drury.

Bank's Recourse on Overdrafts?

Grain & Feed Journals: In your issue of May 22, 1935, on page 338, in an answer you have given the following:

Original buyer is liable to bank for all his checks paid; and if he refused to make good his overdraft bank can recover by suit for balance due after selling grain shipped. Farmers must look to buyer and not the bank for amounts of unpaid checks, as in case of any other depositor having "not sufficient funds."

We would like to know if you can furnish us some decisions of court or opinions substantiating the proposition of law.—Cassidy Grain Co., Frederick, Okla.

Ans.: On the proposition that: "If a check is paid when the drawer has no funds the bank must look to its depositor for rectification, not to the party to whom the check was paid," are the following decisions: *Bellevue Bank v. Security Nat'l Bank*, 168 Iowa 707; *First Nat'l Bank v. Devenish*, 15 Colo. 229; *Nat'l Exch. Bank v. Ginn & Co.*, 114 Maryland 181; *Liberty Trust Co. v. Haggerty*, 92 N. J. Eq. 609; *Citizens Bank v. Schwarzschild*, 109 Va. 539.

Argentina Would Sell Cottonseed Feed to United States

Grain & Feed Journals: I would like to have quotations on hull bran in United States. Also, I would like to know the uses of hull bran, and if the cottonseed mill usually mixes hull bran with any high protein feed, like cottonseed cake. My country is interested in finding a market for hull bran in the United States.—Carlos Garcia-Mata, commercial attache, Argentine Republic, Washington, D. C.

Ans.: Cottonseed hulls are fed to cattle in the Southern States.

Cottonseed hull bran is the hull, with all lint removed, and ground fine.

The hulls are of low value having only 0.3 lb. of digestible protein in 100 lbs.

Good corn stover is worth more than cottonseed feed.

The ground hulls are known as "cottonseed feed."

Bulk hulls sell at \$9 to \$11 per ton of 2,000 lbs., in sacks \$2 more.

Cottonseed meal, cake and feed imports into the United States during the three months ending Mar. 31 amounted to 35,402,698 lbs., valued at \$394,510.

Authorizing Carrier to Deliver?

Grain & Feed Journals: Several car loads of hay were shipped on straight Bs/L by the shipper to themselves with draft attached. Letters were then issued to the railroad, advising them for whom the cars were intended, authorizing them to deliver upon payment of freight and presentation of proper papers. Several cars were delivered and the paid papers presented, however, the railroad permitted one car to be released without papers. The buyer then attempted to settle for this car in question by off-setting several charges on other shipments, with check for balance. Our contention is the railroad violated their contract by permitting the car to be unloaded without obtaining payment of the draft. Our claim is against the railroad. We feel we are correct in this, but some other cases would be very beneficial.—L. J. Dill Co., Columbus, O.

Ans.: A straight B/L is not the same as an order B/L. On a straight B/L the carrier is not required to demand surrender of any papers, so long as the property is delivered to the named consignee, changed in this case by consignee to another name in letter to railroad company. Writing letter authorizing delivery was fatal.

Failure to use S/O B/L indicated shipper was not interested in retaining control of shipment.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania so decided in *J. F. Utley v. Lehigh Valley R. R. Co.*, 141 Atlantic 53, holding:

"Carrier not liable to shipper, who consigned shipment on straight B/L, because of delivery on strength of letter authorizing carrier to deliver goods to third party, notwithstanding that B/L was not presented, and that party obtaining shipment did not honor draft attached to B/L."

In the absence of general instructions to deliver all cars to named party, carrier could not deliver the one car in question to anyone other than consignee named in B/L, and is liable in damages to shipper for misdelivery.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same industry. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

July 1-2. National Hay Ass'n, New Secor Hotel, Toledo, O.

Sept. 19, 20, 21. Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, Jefferson Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.

New York State Hay & Grain Dealers Ass'n at DeWitt Clinton Hotel, Albany, N. Y., in August.

Veteran Grain Man Passes On

John James Mullaney died at his home in Sioux City, Ia., June 12 after a month's illness, following several years of failing health.

Born in northern Illinois Apr. 9, 1864, he spent his boyhood in Winneshiek County, Iowa. He removed to South Dakota, residing for several years in Lake County, before removing to Beresford in 1893, when he engaged in the grain business.

He continued in the grain business after removing to Hawarden, Ia., in 1903; but since 1906 resided at Sioux City.

He founded the Sioux City Board of Trade, which later became the Sioux City Grain Exchange, of which he served as president. He operated the Chicago & Northwestern Terminal Elevator at Sioux City and a line of country elevators in Nebraska, Iowa and South Dakota.

He was an excellent businessman, and a member of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n. In recent years his grain business was managed by his son, J. C. Mullaney.



J. J. Mullaney, Sioux City, Ia., Deceased

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journals for publication.]

Buying Grain Without Inspecting

Grain & Feed Journals—Recently I was asked to bid on the wheat of one of my former patrons who had died recently leaving three crops of wheat stored in his barn. Having recently suffered a dock on one car of 10 cents per bushel on weevily wheat, I took the precaution to inspect the wheat before bidding on it. I found it stored in good surroundings, but the bins which contained the wheat which was of the 1932 and 1933 crop was weevily and would be difficult to sell anywhere. Needless to say the buyer who bid on the lot without inspecting it got stung. It pays to inspect carefully, especially every lot of old grain before bidding on it.—W. R. Beck, Shelbyville, Indiana.

Bean Marketing Control in Ontario

The Western Ontario Bean Marketing Scheme, which became law on Feb. 1, 1935, is designed in the main to regulate the inter-provincial and export trade in dry beans produced in the counties of Kent, Elgin, Huron, Middlesex, Lambton, Norfolk, and Essex. The new marketing control scheme provides for the elimination of trade practices regarded as undesirable, for marketing thru a designated marketing agency, and for trade promotion work to increase consumption of dry beans in domestic and foreign markets.

A local board known as the Western Ontario Bean Marketing Board and consisting of five members, each of whom must have not less than five acres of land devoted to the production of beans, has been charged with the responsibility of administering the scheme. Headquarters of the Board are at Ridgetown, Ontario. Its expenses are to be defrayed by assessment not exceeding 2 cents per bushel on the whole or any part of the crop entering marketing channels.

The Board is authorized to eliminate all consignment selling of beans and to designate a corporate body as the sole agency through which the regulated product shall be marketed. All persons engaged in producing beans must register with the Board and each dealer must obtain a license. The issuance of such license, as in the case of all of the other marketing schemes, is conditioned upon the licensee agreeing to carry on business in accordance with the scheme. The Board is also authorized to require dealers to take out bonds to guarantee their financial responsibility.

The objective of the Natural Products Marketing Act, 1934, is to improve methods of marketing natural products in Canada and in the Canadian export trade. Natural products are defined in the Act as animals, meats, eggs, wool, dairy products, grains, seeds, fruits and fruit products, vegetables and vegetable products, maple products, honey, tobacco, lumber, and such other natural products of agriculture, forestry, or fisheries, and any article of food or drink wholly or partly manufactured or derived from any such product that may be designated by the Governor in Council.

Among the powers that have been granted to local boards administering the eleven schemes now in force are authority to regulate the time and place at which the agency thru which the regulated product shall be

marketed; to direct shipments, in any quantity, quality, or grade, thru any designated agency, to any market at any time; to prohibit the marketing of the regulated product; to conduct pools for the equalization of returns received from the sale of regulated products; to compensate persons for loss sustained by withholding from or forwarding to a specified market any regulated product pursuant to an order of the Board; to grant loans for the construction or operation of processing and storing facilities; to restrict the marketing of any regulated product to licensed individuals; to require full information relating to the production and marketing of the regulated products; to exempt any person or organization engaged in the production or marketing of the regulated product from compliance with the provisions of the law; and to prosecute any person or organization violating the law.

Death of F. R. Warrick

Fred R. Warrick, Sr., who was president of the St. Joseph Grain Exchange from 1912 to 1914, died June 10 at Kansas City, of pneumonia, aged 73 years.

He was born at Cayuga, N. Y., went to Texas, and then to Kansas City in 1885 where he became a member of the grain receiving firm of Chalfant, Burroughs & Warrick. Later he was associated with John I. Glover in the operation of terminal elevators. He removed to St. Joseph in 1909 to manage the Elmwood Grain Co., operating a large grain elevator across the river, and resided in that city for 15 years. He retired from the grain business in 1925.



F. R. Warrick, Kansas City, Mo., Deceased

Evils of Commodity Exchange Bill

By ROBERT P. BOYLAN, pres. Chicago Board of Trade, at 55th Anniversary of Open Board of Trade

Tonight, because it happens that I have been a frequent visitor to Washington for more than a year, I will touch somewhat briefly upon two pending legislative matters in which every one of us is concerned. I refer to the proposed A.A.A. amendments and the Jones Bill, or so-called Commodity Exchange Bill.

Much of the Board of Trade's opposition to this legislation, which we regard as unnecessary and burdensome in the extreme, besides presenting consequences which the American public can ill afford to experience, has been centered on licensing requirements which would apply to all of us. These requirements are an important part of each of the two proposed measures.

The Licensing Requirements.—Certain concepts, certain social and political trends of government that are new in the present national administration, are incorporated in the licensing feature. I say they are new because licensing requirements were omitted from the Securities Exchange Act as it was finally passed. And so far the regulation of securities exchanges seems to have been satisfactory to the administration.

The Com'te on Stock Exchange regulation reported in January, 1934, to the Secretary of Commerce. And I quote the following excerpt:

Your com'te does not consider it advisable to require the licensing of individual brokers. There is a distinct danger that such a system would break down the controls already exercised by the stock exchanges through their business conduct rules, which operate or can be made to operate with summary speed and effectiveness.

If brokers were licensed, it would inevitably come to be thought that the proper method of disciplining a broker would be the revocation of his license by the governmental authority. An exchange might well hesitate to deny its privileges to a broker whose license was still in full force and effect.

Inevitably, however, the process of revoking a license would be much less summary than the action of a business conduct com'te of the exchange. The proceeding would take place at Washington and not locally. To some extent it would have to follow more or less protracted forms of judicial procedure and would have to be subject to review in the courts.

All these factors, while cutting the ground from under the effectiveness of the exchange's own disciplinary procedure, would substitute a procedure slower and less certain of accomplishing results. It seems distinctly better, in the opinion of your com'te, to stimulate the exchange to further disciplinary activity by holding it to a high degree of accountability for the conduct of members.

Certainly, this report seems sound. Yet we find the licensing features embodied in the two bills which affect us and which are being considered now. And we can only assume that the administration in power has changed its ideas and intent.

We have presented the above argument, and many others equally as sound, in our own behalf at Washington. Counsel for the exchange, appearing at a hearing of the House Agriculture Com'te on the Commodity Exchange Bill, pointed to some of the advantages of proceedings within the exchanges as:

Advantages of Self Government.—First, they are more rapid, since the hearing in practically all cases is at the place where the alleged violator and all the witnesses do business.

Second, they are free of the requirement that a formal record of evidence be built up that will stand review by the courts.

Third, they are before experts who are familiar with both the transactions and the practices and reputations of the persons involved and who do not need to have technical terms explained by elaborate testimony.

Fourth, the complaint is usually kept anonymous so that the complainant is not held back by considerations which would deter him if his complaint went before a formal governmental body.

[Concluded on page 482]

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds.

Butler, Okla., June 19.—Wheat in this district about 7 bus.; oats, 15. Corn and cotton fine.—Paul Zobish.

Hammon, Okla., June 19.—No surplus wheat in this territory. Some oats, enough for local use.—William C. McDonald.

Knobnoster, Mo., June 22.—The new crop is damaged by the wet weather from a third to one-half.—Knobnoster Elvtr. Co.

Helix, Ore., June 8.—The crop in the Pacific Northwest will be less than 75 per cent of normal, as I see it now.—S. E. Brogoltti.

Omaha, Neb., June 19.—Crops are good in western Nebraska. Everyone feels better now that we have a good crop in sight.—W. H. Cramer.

Thomas, Okla., June 19.—This section, including Thomas, Custer City and Weatherford, has about an average crop of all grains.—W. M. Black.

Hiawatha, Kan., June 22.—Between 60 and 75 per cent of the corn has been planted, a good deal of it in the last 48 hours. The crop is very late and will need an ideal season to mature.—Ward Salisbury.

Columbia, Tenn., June 16.—Wheat cutting is under way here, being greatly delayed by rains. Some barley and oats already threshed. The samples of wheat and yield are just fair.—W. N. Butler & Co.

Robinson, Kan., June 22.—Farmers are way behind in their corn planting, and the low lands have required planting over again a couple of times in many places where heavy rains washed out the seed.—Robinson Farmers Co-op.

St. Francis, Kan., June 22.—Since our floods a great deal of the corn has been replanted, and is coming fine. Wheat is looking good, also. Barley will harvest about 60 per cent of a normal crop.—St. Francis Milling Co.

Monett, Mo.—Some farmers in Barry County are using old-fashioned cradles to harvest their barley crop, which it is that will produce 30 bus. to the acre if it can be saved. Horses bog down to their knees in some fields it is so wet.

Hastings, Neb., June 21.—Hail on June 20 leveled crops in parts of at least 10 counties of Nebraska. Hail damage was reported total in many fields of wheat near Fairbury, and hail the size of baseballs was reported in the vicinity of Kansas City and Omaha Junction.

Moscow, Ida.—Our fall wheat in this territory will be average yield. Spring crops, including field peas, have been reduced on account of lack of moisture, altho they will produce a fair crop. Alfalfa hay is an average crop. Should we get another rain within a few days it would materially help the spring crops.—Latah County Grain Growers, H. H. Simpson.

Arapaho, Okla., June 19.—Wheat in this territory will be of the finest quality in the state; about 10 bus. average is what I figure. There will be less combine this year, as most farmers are binding and heading so as to save the straw. Oats is less than half what has been reported. All row crops look as fine as they possibly could. While about 10 days late, hay crop was never better.—W. M. Black.

Decatur, Ill., June 22.—Fields are too wet for any farm work. In some sections heavy downpours flattened wheat fields. Small creeks and streams were unable to assimilate the rapid flow of water and went out of their banks, flooding highways and bottom lands in many sections. Red rust is bad this year. Wheat is now in the early dough stage. While warm, clear weather is now needed for the growing crops, the chinch bug is having a tough time of it. Young bugs now hatching out are "muddled" in by the heavy rains. Millions of pests have been destroyed by their natural enemy, white fungus, which thrives in wet weather. Corn has made a little growth and shows fully average stand, color is fair. Many fields are weedy and need to be cultivated. Corn planted in southern Illinois has been further delayed. Oats are heading and look good.—Baldwin Elvtr. Co.

Oklahoma City, Okla., June 19.—There is apprehension regarding a wet harvest down in this section of the country. However, clear skies today would indicate a recession of the heavy moisture we have been receiving, especially in eastern and southwestern Oklahoma.—C. F. Prouty, sec'y Grain Dealers Ass'n of Oklahoma.

Winchester, Ind., June 22.—Conditions of all growing crops have changed materially in Indiana since June 7. Along the Ohio river bottoms there is fully 10 per cent of the corn ground that is not planted, some of it not even plowed. Wheat couldn't possibly look any better and oats, altho there is a small acreage in southern Indiana, could not look better. Corn that is planted and up is short and reasonably clean. We can't understand why it is not infested with weeds, but the majority of the fields are as clean as they ever are at this time of the year. Corn is backward and where it was planted on sod, cut worms have caused some damage. Some fields have been planted over the second time, some have been replanted this week. Still we have rain nearly every day and cloudy weather all the time, just the finest possible conditions for the spread of cut worms.—Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. Goodrich, pres.

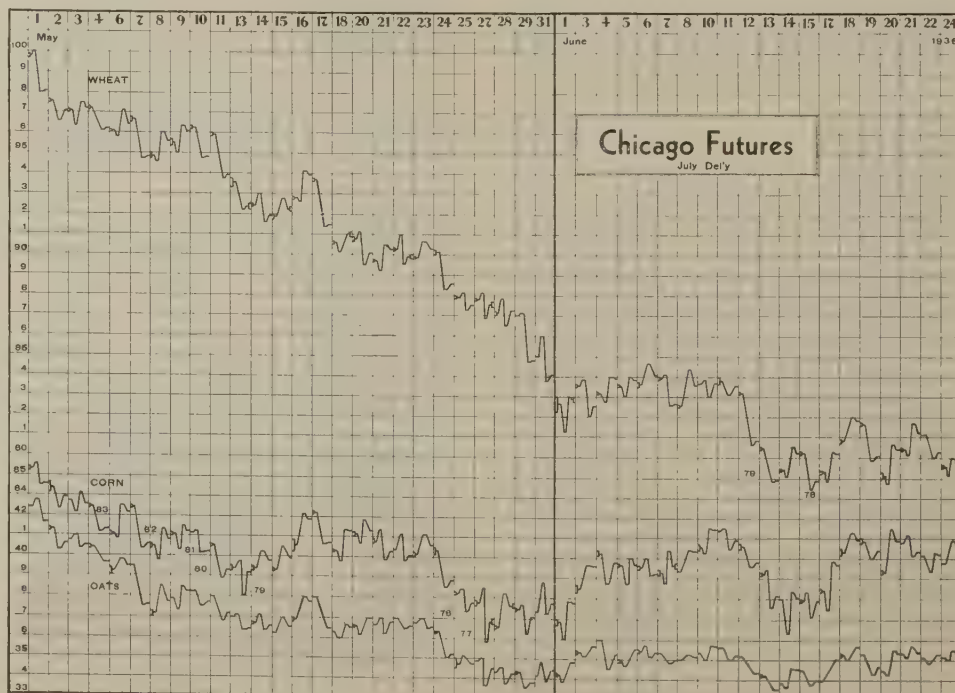
Oklahoma City, Okla., June 18.—At each district meeting recently held we made an effort to get the opinion of every dealer present regarding growing wheat acreage as compared with last year, also probable yield. Following is the result: Altus, acreage 25% less than last year, probable yield 9 bus.; Hobart, acreage 6% increase, probable yield 13 bus.; Watonga, acreage 8% increase, probable yield 12 bus.; Ponca City, acreage same as last year, probable yield 13 bus.; Vinita, in this section of the state the wheat acreage is small to begin with, the principal grain crops being corn and oats. The wheat acreage looks good and perhaps will make an average yield of 15 bus. The corn is backward but is up to a good stand. Too much rain is cause for worry right now. Generally speaking, Oklahoma is not so bad off after all. There is promise of good to fair yields of wheat and oats, and while corn is backward, all over the territory we covered, it is generally of good stand and full of promise.—C. F. Prouty, sec'y Grain Dealers Ass'n of Oklahoma.

Minneapolis, Minn., June 19.—Spring wheat and durum are making a healthy, vigorous growth in practically all sections of the spring wheat area, with the exception of Washington and Oregon where dry weather has reduced the prospects of a good crop. In the main spring wheat area of the Dakotas, Minnesota, Montana and the Canadian Provinces the spring wheat and durum crops are in a very satisfactory condition. Cool weather developed a strong, healthy root growth which has stooled out well. The plant has a healthy color and a

uniform stand. The recent few days of warm weather stimulated the growth so that fields are a beautiful sight to behold, putting new life and cheerfulness into the hearts of every farmer and resident in the agricultural sections. Fields are unusually clean and free from weeds. Rust is the chief menace to be feared and with a heavy growth and sufficient moisture there is danger of rust developing in some fields. It is some time until harvest and as the wheat cannot be much better than it is now, we may look for damaging reports from some sections during the next few weeks.—T. R. Shaw, editor Cargill Crop Bulletin.

Kansas City, Mo.—This is perhaps the most difficult crop to analyze that Kansas has produced. Prospects contain most all elements of uncertainty including thin stands, uneven growth, distinctly separate growths, drought damage and water damage, and a decidedly uniform condition, with a considerable number of fields having naturally ripe wheat—white or scalded wheat, green wheat and a red tinge wheat carrying considerable red rust. There is wheat which should be harvested today and wheat which may be ready for harvest July 30 in the same fields, and also many fields ready for cutting but which are too soft for the heavy machines to work. Many fields are getting quite weedy and the crop will undoubtedly vary widely as to quality. Our rather surprising estimate is 59,133,000 bus. for Kansas 1935 production.—H. L. Robinson.

Springfield, Ill., June 19.—Generally adequate sunshine and warmer weather favored good growth of crops and advancement of field work in the north and showers were favorable except that amounts were too heavy in many places; frequency of showers in the south kept the ground too wet in many localities where field work became further congested. In the north corn has a good stand and made good growth, some being 6 inches high; there is considerable weedy corn. Over the south planting varies generally from one-fourth to three-fourths accomplished and considerable is not yet up. The general weekly progress and condition of grains was good. Winter wheat is mostly headed well, though in the central and south there is spotted complaint of rankness, yellowness, rust and lodging; cutting is expected to begin this week in Wabash county. Army worms are doing damage in several southwest-central countries, especially to winter wheat; also there is scattered report of slight activity of chinch bugs and hessian fly. Meadows and pastures are generally good. An excellent first cutting of alfalfa was accomplished in areas of the south and central where weather permitted and some baling has been done. Clovers generally in the central and south have made heavy growth as a result of continued wetness. There was extensive planting of soy beans during the past week and the earliest planted are coming up well.—E. W. Holcomb, U. S. Dept. of Ag.



Evils of Commodity Exchange Bill

[Continued from page 479]

Centralizing State Police Powers at Washington.—The Jones Bill and the proposed A.A.A. amendments undoubtedly reflect the administration's intent to substitute federal police powers for those of the state. This is particularly true of the Jones Bill.

The statutes of Illinois and of many of the other states cover what the national administration now seeks, thru these bills, to make federal crimes. It is a part of the process of centralizing in Washington functions which most of the 48 states once exercised for themselves.

This process of centralization is something for us to consider.

None can say what will be the ultimate fate of the two bills I have mentioned. As important as is their success or failure to us, it is perhaps more vital that we know and be alert to the fact that the trend of the times is definitely in directions other than those we have known so long as the beaten paths which guided American commerce.

At the outset of my administration as president of the Chicago Board of Trade, I stated that strict self-government by the exchange was the most certain method of eliminating unnecessary and burdensome government interference. Even after considerable time spent in Washington, I have no reason for changing this firm belief.

Exchanges as Public Utilities.—Since 1922, an enactment of the Grain Futures Act, the exchanges have been regarded as quasi public utilities. And if the current trend continues, it is probable that in future years we will be looked upon more and more as public utilities.

The principal danger of being considered a public utility, from our viewpoint, is the threat to our strong self-government which has always been a source of pride to us. Washington's attitude is discouraging, and in some cases actually preventing, any ingenuity or enterprise on the part of public utilities themselves. The Washington attitude of the moment is to permit no public utility to conduct its own affairs but to pull the strings of operation from the seat of government.

On the bright side is the compliment to us that gradually we are being drawn into the public utility class. There have been times in the fifty-five years of service you are celebrating tonight when speculation and the speculator were only to be mentioned in hushed tones, if at all. That is all ended now.

We know that we have always performed a necessary, enterprising and useful part in the commerce which made America great. But if some day government rates us as a public utility, it will mean that the political party which happens to be in power will have officially recognized the public interest we serve.

It is time that this were so. For one, I have never had patience with the attitude that the speculator is one who fails to perform a useful function. He duplicates, at the terminal markets, the investment of time and money made by the grain farmer on the farm. One grows the crop; the other makes it possible to finance and market it in every quarter of the world. Some day, perhaps, will come an awakening to this fact which will permit farmer and speculator to see eye-to-eye and to speak the same language.

All that I have said is based on the assumption that the current trend of government and economics is a permanent, definite movement. Many believe, however, that the pendulum had begun to swing back again toward a decentralization of government. Speaking for the Board of Trade, we prefer, as does any group whose self-government is threatened, to conduct our own affairs for the best interest of all. We will continue to insist upon this to the limit of our abilities.

Pacific N-W Dealers Reorganize

The Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n was welcomed to its Spokane convention at the Davenport Hotel June 13 by City Commissioner Colburne and Karl E. Baumgarner, pres. of the Spokane Grain Merchants Ass'n.

L. F. Bauman, Spokane, responded.

Rev. Joel Harper delivered the invocation.

PRES. E. A. BOYD, Spokane, told of the events of the past year.

B. H. KIZER, chairman of the Washington state planning council, spoke on "What the Future Holds for American Business and Industry."

DR. E. F. DUMMEIER, professor of grain economics at Washington state college, emphasized the increasing need of reviving world markets to absorb the grain surplus.

ROY E. DURHAM, Lewiston, attorney, gave a report on the storage rate situation in north Idaho and the Palouse. There has been much litigation on rate fixing in Idaho.

The warehouse in that state has been designated by law as a public utility and as such comes under jurisdiction of the public utilities commission of the state, which has fixed the rate at 75 cents a ton. Grain dealers have made an effort to have the rate raised to \$1. They failed in an effort in the state supreme court, which held with the commission.

Grain dealers of Idaho must organize to attack this law authorizing fixing of rates by the commission as unconstitutional and to have handling of the rate question put into different hands.

I would like to see Idaho and Oregon get together and start a movement to secure uniform rates in the three states.

RAY B. BOWDEN, Minneapolis, sec'y of the Northwest Country Elevator Ass'n, made the principal address, outlining the attempts to aid agriculture since 1920, saying:

The sole salvation of agriculture of the United States is to break down the spirit of nationalism and develop our foreign markets. In order to export our surplus farm products, we must permit imports from other nations. Of our imports very few of them are of a competitive nature, and our tariffs should be revised to permit more free flow of international trade. Only in that way can we hope to stabilize agriculture and make it profitable for farmers.

For years farmers have been forced to sell in the free and open world markets but buy their requirements in a market protected for industry. This is entirely unfair and until this condition is remedied, farmers can hope for little in the way of permanent improvement.

The United States had much to overcome to accomplish it, due to teaching the rest of the world how to shoot the tariff gun and how to be self-sustaining. I do not recommend any drastic change in the tariff laws at present, but hope that a freer international trade could be brought about gradually.

The grain trade must stop its rear guard battles and in place of fighting policies laid down for it present a constructive program of its own.

PRES. BOYD appointed a nominating com'tee consisting of Sol Reiman, Odessa, A. J. Haile, Spokane, Mr. Jensen, Louis Hopkins, Pomeroy, J. J. Chisholm, Walla Walla, Floyd S. Roberts, Portland, B. J. Greer, Portland, and Bernie Kjose, Spokane.

The resolutions com'tee was composed of Hugh A. Martin, Portland, chairman; L. P. Bauman, Seattle, R. J. Raymond, Spokane, A. K. Urquhart, Lind, George Schultz, Reardan, William Sutherland, Colfax, and Frank Allen, Grangeville, Idaho.

D. B. HEIL, speaking on recent decisions affecting handling of grain by warehouses, explained how warehouse wheat receipts differ as negotiable paper from other forms of business paper such as notes and checks. He also

explained bonds required, discussing relative merits of personal, indemnity and property bonds.

E. A. BOYD explained that warehousemen of the ass'n were obliged to carry \$1,200,000 in bonds a year, costing \$225,000, which goes out of the business each year to bonding companies. An effort has been made to secure better rates, but with little success so far. If grain dealers could devise a plan to keep this large sum at home for a year or two, they could start their own indemnity company.

Plan of Reorganization.—A revised constitution and by-laws of the ass'n was presented and adopted. Chief changes are classification of membership into three groups, direct, associate and honorary; and classification into nine groups of direct members, with 2 representatives from each comprising the board of directors and affairs of the ass'n directed by five trustees elected by the board. The following classifications are provided in the direct membership:

Independent farmers' warehouse firms; old line warehouse firms; co-operatives, single, non-trading warehouse operators; country grain dealers; exporters, millers, feed dealers, brokers. Only direct members will have voting privileges and hold office.

Resolutions Adopted

Whereas, the Pacific northwest is a surplus wheat producing section of the United States, dependent upon foreign markets for the disposition of this surplus, and

Whereas, efforts of growers, millers, grain dealers and other elements of the industry have been unable to bring about the desired results despite their highly commendable and untiring efforts; therefore, be it

Resolved, that this ass'n take immediate steps to formulate a program for the permanent solution of the surplus wheat problem of this region, giving such aid and assistance as possible to other organizations attempting to solve the problem, and do its utmost to bring home to the entire people of the Pacific northwest the vital necessity of opening our foreign markets.

Other resolutions adopted were chiefly devoted to urging more uniform laws regarding the industry in the three Pacific northwest states, classed as an economic unit by the ass'n.

Legislative com'tees will function in Oregon, Washington and Idaho for the ass'n as a result of a resolution. The three com'tees will work under the supervision of a general legislative com'tee.

Directors elected: Louis F. Hopkins, Pomeroy; E. F. Patterson, Colfax; William Sutherland, Colfax; Sol Reiman, Odessa; J. E. Trimble, Garfield; B. H. Kjose, Spokane; Horace P. Chapman, Seattle; Hugh A. Martin, Portland; Harold Sanford, Portland; J. J. Chisholm, Walla Walla; W. H. Younger, Waitsburg; Ben J. Greer, Portland. The directors later chose the following officers:

Officers elected were: Frank M. Baller, Spokane, pres.; E. A. Boyd, Spokane, vice-pres.; A. J. Haile, Spokane, treas., and Ron Kennedy, Spokane, sec.

The annual banquet was held the evening of the second day, with Horace P. Chapman of Spokane as toastmaster. The principal speakers of the evening were Frank B. Riley of Portland, and Mr. Bowden.

"I came over here this time to study the Blue Eagle, feather by feather. There was a flapping of wings and they showed me a chicken crate."—Sir Josiah Stamp. And even the chicken crate was empty.

National Hay Ass'n at Toledo Next Week

At the 42nd annual convention of the National Hay Ass'n to be held at Toledo, O., July 1 and 2, a varied list of topics will be taken up.

Business sessions and banquet will be held at the New Secor Hotel.

The Wheat Problem and the Semi-Arid Belt

From address by BERNARD W. SNOW before the Commodity Club of New York.

The farmers in the arid belt increased their wheat acreage from 5,549,000 in 1909 to 10,987,000 in 1919, but instead of yielding to the pressure of receding prices during the next decade, they continued to increase their area until they harvested 18,993,000 acres in 1929. Note that in ten years from 1919 to 1929 wheat growers in the humid area reduced their acreage by 19,000,000 or 31%, while their colleagues in the semi-arid belt, the "Great American Desert," increased their acreage by 8,000,000 acres or 73%. Here is a factor that is of vital import. Price pressure was seriously felt and responded to by farmers in the older wheat districts but in the dry belt there was heavy acreage increase under the same price conditions.

These significant acreage changes raise the question as to why pressure of low prices during the decade following war inflation was accompanied by a steady and rapid wheat acreage expansion in the dry belt. The answer involves more than one major factor. Geographical conditions in this area lend themselves to large scale farming operations. Normal weather experience insures reasonably good yields, and when moisture supply is moderately above normal, which must frequently occur when wide extremes are averaged over a long series of years, it insures a year of abundant return. Mechanization also serves successfully where large areas are operated under a single authority. Production of wheat as a side line effort is also an important factor.

In the older territory the farm is a home and farming a livelihood, but in the dry belt the lawyer at the county seat, the country banker, the

local merchant compete with the year-round farmer by planting a wheat area as supplementary to their regular occupation.

The labor costs of such farming operations are very light and the occasional season of high yield more than offsets the lean years. Under this form of land utilization it follows that the cost of producing wheat is materially lower than where the farm plant is maintained the year around with wheat only a minor cash reliance.

The problem which we face is the question whether the condition we have experienced with increasing severity during the last three years represents a permanent change from a semi-arid to a steppe climate or whether we are entered upon a cycle period of diminishing or insufficient rainfall, and if it is the beginning of a cycle, how long may we reasonably expect it to continue? A definite and an at all conclusive answer would require definite meteorological records for a far longer period of time than such are now extant.

Admittedly there are no sufficient data upon which to base any positive conclusion as to whether the current drought in the semi-arid belt is over, is approaching an end, or whether it is a sign that an indefinitely prolonged period of insufficient moisture is now under way. This admission makes dogmatic conclusion as to crop possibilities in the coming years impossible.

President Roosevelt gives a glimpse of the farmer's future he would clear the way for when he asks: "Will the government take its hands off any effort to adjust crops and go back to the theory that every farmer is lord of his own land and can raise anything he wishes in any amount he desires?" Farmers of the U. S. A. will not long submit to the tyrannical dictation of a Stalin.

Enlarged Storage for Cereal Plant

Battle Creek, Mich., has had its fame as a health food center spread by the cereal products of the Postum Co.

Organized in 1895 by C. W. Post this business has grown by the merit of its foods and has required additions to the manufacturing and storage capacity, the most recent enlargement being the 700,000-bu. storage annex for corn and the 280,000-bu. annex for wheat, shown in the engravings herewith.

THE CORN STORAGE formerly consisting of 4 tanks 88x24 and 9 tanks 90x26½ now has 12 new tanks 26 ft. in diameter and 117 ft. high. In the corn storage a new conveyor system was installed consisting of two main 24" basement belt conveyors with two cross conveyors arranged to deliver the grain to the conveyors in the basement of the existing corn storage or to a new 6000-bu. leg provided to facilitate turning of grain for this new unit. The conveyor over the new corn storage is a 30" belt provided with a self-propelling tripper.

THE WHEAT STORAGE, formerly consisting of 5 tanks 108 ft. 7 ins. by 14 ft., and 10 tanks 106 ft. 6 ins. by 14 ft., now includes 12 new bins 8 of which are 106 ft. 2 ins. by 14 ft., and four 108 ft. 7 ins. by 14 ft. The conveyors in the wheat storage are extensions of the existing screw conveyors.

The work was started in the late fall and substantially finished about the first of the year. Some minor items such as backfilling, painting and other miscellaneous work was postponed until this spring as it could be accomplished to better advantage in warm weather.

The Zeleny Thermometer System was installed in 12 tanks and 6 interstices of new corn storage, and in 12 tanks and 6 interstices of new wheat storage.

Equipment for the two units was furnished by the following concerns: Conveyor and Leg Machinery by J. B. Ehsam & Sons Mfg. Co., Spouting and Leg Casings by Weller Metal Products Co., Gear Reducers by Falk Corporation, Chain Drives by Morse Chain Company, Motors and Controls by General Electric Co., Elevator Buckets by K. I. Willis Corporation.

The new storages annexes were designed and built by the James Stewart Corporation.

See illustration on outside front cover and herewith.

From Abroad

Argentina has 255 flour mills, of which 79 are idle.

Turkey on June 13 forbade export of cereals, as result of food shortage due to drought.

Russia's grain acreage is 225,402,000 or 1,000,000 acres more than last year, was the announcement June 15 by the commissariat of agriculture.

Five or six grain elevators of moderate size are to be built on the Vistula River between Warsaw and Graudenz, under plans recently submitted to the government.

The wheat area in the Danube Basin, for harvest in 1935, is unofficially estimated at 21,337,000 acres compared with 19,958,000 acres in 1934, and an average of 19,835,000 acres in the five years 1929-33.

Czechoslovakia has again reduced duties on grain. The duty on wheat is now 14 crowns per 100 kilos (\$1.21 bu) and on rye and barley 25 crowns per 100 kilos (\$1.98 bu), the reduction in both instances being two crowns.

Spain's ministry of labor on June 12 decreed that machinery must not be used for more than 50 per cent of the labor on a farm, under penalty of heavy fine, to relieve unemployment.



The Postum Co.'s Concrete Storage for Wheat at Battle Creek, Mich.
[See also Outside Front Cover]

Hoosier Dealers Revel in the Rain

In spite of inclement weather and slippery roads the registration cards showed that 184 men and 56 ladies reported at the Grandview Golf Club, Anderson, to help celebrate the mid-summer (?) convention of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n.

PRES. G. A. PRITCHARD, Fortville, in calling the first session to order Wednesday morning, June 19th, in the Assembly Hall of the Club House was glad to commend the dealers for the splendid attendance. It showed their confidence in getting information of help to their business.

FRED D. WRIGHT, Anderson, welcomed the dealers and Oscar L. Barr, Bicknell, responded.

MINER M. JUSTIN, Agricultural Statistician of Purdue University, sent a Grain Crop report which was read by Sec'y Sale.

Individual crop reports were called for and the following reported:

P. E. GOODRICH, Winchester: I drove across southern Indiana last week and did not see one poor field of oats or wheat, but the Hessian fly is damaging small grain. Corn is very backward and some is not yet planted.

E. K. SOWASH, Crown Point: I never saw as many oats as is crowding the fields of northern Indiana this year. Our wheat will yield at least 35 bus per acre. Corn is still being planted.

C. G. EGLY, Fort Wayne, Ind.: Corn is short but excellent stand. I never saw so much rye cut for hay as this year. We will have a wonderful crop of wheat if the wind does not blow it down. The long heavy straw gives promise of slow drying wheat so elevator men must handle new wheat cautiously. Wheat near Berne has a height of 6 ft. 4 ins.; rye, 8 ft. 2 ins.

O. C. BARR, Bicknell: We have a good stand of corn, but it is backward. Only 60% of crop is planted and fields are still too wet to work. Many farmers bought combines but will not be able to use them because of excessive rainfall.

W. M. MOORE, Covington: Wheat on fertilized ground is good, but the Hessian Fly is at work. We will have five times as many acres planted to beans as heretofore. We will have better than an average acreage of wheat; a small acreage of oats but promise of a wonderful yield. Corn acreage will be large.

R. EARL PETERS: State Director F. H. A., Indianapolis, told the dealers of the Money for Modernization and Improvements now available to the Grain, Feed & Milling Industries. Some dealers sought information regarding building loans.

D. W. McMILLEN, Fort Wayne, presented an interesting discussion of Practical Merchandising. He is quoted in "Feedstuffs" this number.

TED KIEFER, Elwood: We have built a show room on the street side with a glass front and keep our side lines attractively displayed so any lady would not hesitate to come in and admire our exhibit.

Adjourned for luncheon.

Wednesday Afternoon Session

The second session was called to order in the Assembly Hall by President Pritchard who introduced L. W. Horning, Chief of Legal Staff of Indiana Railroads, who addressed the dealers on The Use of the Public Highways as a Place of Business for Private Gain. Excerpts from his address are given elsewhere in this number.

G. H. NEWBAUER, Director State Grain Warehousing Dept., Indianapolis, in discussing Indiana's new grain warehousing law, said, The law is not compulsory, but IF the elevator man issues negotiable receipts he

must comply with the law. It is up to the warehouseman if he desires to qualify under the law and issue storage receipts. All warehouse men applying for a license must file a bond for a \$1,000.00 before he can issue certificates. A license to store will cost \$10 per year.

Then as the amount of stored grain exceeds in value \$1000 he must increase his bond in keeping with the increase in the volume of grain. We will inspect each warehouse licensed four times each year and expect to be able to perform this service for \$10 per inspection.

The only penalty provided is for the issuance of a storage receipt for grain not received. Each conviction for issuing false receipts calls for a fine of \$1000. I wish to call your attention to the following provisions of the law:

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, that all elevators, warehouses, flour, cereal and feed mills, in which grain is received and stored for others shall be known as "Public Country Warehouses" and shall be under the control and supervision and subject to the inspection and regulation of the department. All public country warehouses shall be required to conform to all of the laws of this state in relation to such warehouses, and to the rules and regulations of the department made and issued pursuant to law. In this act the term "warehouses" shall be construed to mean "Public Country Warehouses."

Sec. 2. The word "grain" as used in this act shall be construed to mean and include wheat, corn, oats, rye, soy beans and barley. The term "department" means the department of commerce and industries.

Sec. 11. Every warehouseman shall receive for storage, so far as the capacity of his warehouse will permit, all grain tendered to him, without discrimination of any kind, provided that such grain is sound and in a warehouseable condition.

Sec. 19. All storage contracts on grain in storage in public country warehouses shall terminate on May 31 of each year, except storage contracts on shelled corn, which shall terminate on March 31 of each year. Storage on any or all such grain may be terminated by the owner at any time before the date mentioned herein by the payment or tender of all legal charges and the surrender of the storage receipt together with a demand for the delivery of such grain or notice to the warehouseman to sell the same. In the absence of a demand for delivery, order to sell, or mutual agreement for the renewal of the storage contract entered into prior to the expiration of the storage contract, as prescribed in this act, the warehouseman shall, upon the expiration of the storage contract, sell such stored grain at the local market price at the close of business on that day deduct from the proceeds thereof all legal accrued charges, and pay the balance of such proceeds to the owner upon surrender of the storage receipt.

Sec. 24. The delivery of grain to any public country warehouse for storage, although it be mingled with that of others, or shipped or removed from the original place of storage, shall be deemed a bailment, and not a sale.

W. P. CARROLL, Federal Supervisor, Chicago: Suppose the farmer who had stored wheat at harvest time, later called for his grain. The elevator man graded it No. 2 upon receipt and mixed the wheat with that of other farmers. The farmer will expect grain of the same grade when he calls for it. What will he get?

P. E. GOODRICH, Winchester: If the farmer accepted the grading of his grain by the warehouseman upon delivery, then he must accept it when he removes the grain.

HAROLD GRAY, Chairman of the Transportation Com'te, Crawfordsville: I feel that grain dealers generally fully sympathize with the railroads' predicament as outlined by Mr. Horning. If we continue to patronize the trucks we will eventually put the railroads out of business. The lower rate wins the business. Shippers are rapidly becoming truck minded and we have experienced much difficulty recently in inducing large shippers to come to hearings on rail rates because they are using trucks and have little interest in rail rates. I am glad Mr. Horning appealed

to us as he did. It is the first time the railroads have admitted a recognition of truck competition. We need the railroads and should help them to get a square deal.

PRESIDENT PRITCHARD: I want you to recognize the courage of your Directors in denouncing the NRA seven weeks in advance of the unanimous decision of the U. S. Supreme Court declaring the law unconstitutional. The lawyers who threatened the Indiana elevator men because of non-payment of assessments for side lines are still amazed at our nerve. We felt that the various code assessments for side lines were unfair and that Congress had exceeded its authority, so we withdrew from the Country Elevator Code Authority and recommended to our members that they ignore the side line assessments.

PRIZES were offered for the grain dealer present who had longest engaged in the grain business. John W. McCardle reported that he had been engaged in the grain business since 1886 with the exception of three years and was awarded a Liberty Travel Jug of liberal proportions.

H. G. Tyler, Lowell, was awarded a set of glass containers for his electric refrigerator because he had come the most miles to attend the meeting.

MR. MCCARDLE was called for and scored heavily against the A. A. A. and the pending amendments to the law. In the course of his remarks, he said:

I have spent more than forty years in buying grain from the farmers and selling it, and have acquired considerable information as to the best method of handling and marketing grain. I strongly oppose the adoption of the AAA amendments and firmly believe that the processing tax will never solve the question either of price, or production.

During the period, 1923 to 1932, both years included, the American farmer produced an average of 773,725,400 bus. of winter and spring wheat per year, the average high price during the ten-year period being \$1.54 and the average low price being \$0.94 per bushel. Quotations from the Chicago Board of Trade, the largest and best grain market in the world, show that the average price of No. 2 wheat per bushel in Chicago for this ten-year period was \$1.24.

In the year 1933, the American farmer raised 511,304,000 bus. of winter and spring wheat, or 262,421,400 bus. less than was raised per year during the previous ten years. The Federal Farm Board was determining the price of wheat in 1933, but the high price in that year was \$1.17 per bushel and the low price \$0.45, or an average price of \$0.81 for the year. Thus, it will be observed that the average amount of wheat raised per year for the ten-year period was 51 per cent (plus) more bushels than in 1933, and that the farmer received 53 per cent (plus) higher price than he did in 1933.



Pres. G. A. Pritchard, Fortville, Ind.

In the year 1934, the American farmer raised a total of 496,469,000 bus. of winter and spring wheat, during which year the processing tax was in full force and effect. The high price for No. 2 red wheat in Chicago during the year 1934 was \$1.10 and the low price \$0.78, or an average of \$0.94 per bushel, showing that the average price for the 1934 crop was 31 per cent (plus) lower than the average price during the ten-year period, yet 55 per cent (plus) or 285.-219,000 bus. more were raised each year during the ten-year period than was raised in 1934.

The significant thing about the processing tax is that the farmer who fails to sign for a reduction of acreage is compelled to accept the same price for his grain as the farmer who signs. In other words, this plan controls the price of grain to both farmers. The price of cattle and hogs during this ten-year period will show the same results, and no plan that the Secretary of Agriculture might put into effect would assure the American farmer a better price than he was receiving during the period just mentioned.

I have never heard a complaint from the consuming public to the effect that the farmer was receiving too much for what he had to sell. No authority should be given any department to control farm prices or production. The data given in this letter proves conclusively that such action is a failure.

After further discussion of the new delusion the meeting adjourned to permit the preparation of tables for serving the banquet.

The Banquet

Altho many dealers did not remain for the banquet the hall was crowded to capacity and Dusty Miller of Wellington, O., gave the diners many hearty laughs.

Echoes from the Anderson Meeting

ONE COALMAN—W. B. Foresman.

MARKET quotations were posted by Robt. J. Beck of Abbott, Proctor & Paine.

PENCILS were distributed by The Cleveland Grain Co., and The Sidney Grain Machinery Co.

THE PUTTING contest was called off on account of the rain. The uncontrollable weather man was cutting high capers.

ANOTHER well attended helpful meeting to the great credit of Sec'y Sale and his efficient assistant, Miss True.

MACHINERY and supply representatives included E. Ripley of Fairbanks, Morse & Co., and W. B. Short of the Sidney Grain Machinery Co.

LARIMORE admitted he was flat busted so refused to accept the beautiful brassiere, a prize awarded him for *leading* (?) the audience in singing.

THE SHIPPERS baseball team were delighted with the day's precipitation. The Receivers' soft ball experts were so disgusted with the weather they defaulted.

IDENTIFICATION badges were supplied by the Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Insurance Co., R. D. MacDaniel, A. E. Leif and H. W. Marsh of the company being in charge of the registration.

C. G. REEVES of Charlottesville, Ind., said, "It was an easy matter to find Anderson, but I spent hours finding the golf club and passed myself three times going the other way on the spiral road from the bridge to the clubhouse.

FIFTY-SIX LADIES enjoyed the hospitality of the Wellington Mills and the Anderson Chamber of Commerce. They were tendered a luncheon and bridge party at the Anderson Hotel. During the morning they visited the plant of the Ward-Stilson Co., and were presented with a dainty apron. The bridge prizes were all table prizes and were all alike, being china combination coffee makers. Mrs. Robert Simison was high with a score of 3,713. Miss Francis Cartright second with 2,993. Miss Dorothy Shepperd, daughter of Ed Shepperd, was third with 2,658. Mrs. Fred Sale was 4th with 2,453. Miss Janet Regnos was 5th with 2,030, and Mrs. Lew Hill was 6th with 1,580. There was one table of euchre and Mrs. Pearson won that prize. Also, Mrs. Esther Bechdol received the bunco prize. Mrs.

Walter Beck won the table of contract bridge with a score of 8,170. The Committee prepared for 12 tables of bridge and only had ten. That left two prizes which were drawn for by numbers.

The Golf Tournament

Through generosity of friends and the hustle of Lew Hill, Chairman of the Golf Com'te of the Ass'n, many attractive prizes were offered the water dogs brave enough to face the storm. Altho every golf enthusiast was eager to try his skill on the beautiful course only twelve fans were lured out onto the rain drenched links. The awards follow:

1st prize, Ed Flannigan of the Crawfordsville Seed Co., Crawfordsville, who won the State Junior Championship in 1924. He finished first with a 78.

2nd prize, E. F. Winslow of the Winslow Evans Co., Indianapolis, who shot an 82. This is the young man who won the Grain Dealers' National tournament for the Boston Trophy in Chicago three years ago.

3rd prize, was a tie between Mr. Sam Allen of the Indianapolis Public Elevator and Mr. Wm. H. Howard, Secretary of the Indianapolis Board of Trade, who shot 87s. Mr. Allen took the electric fan and Mr. Howard the thermos jug.

4th prize went to Joe Holder, the son of our chief inspector with an 88.

5th prize went to M. F. Gilchrist of Kingsbury & Co. of Indianapolis—fertilizer products—with an 89.

6th prize went to Howard Mutz with Martin Gutsinger of Edinburgh, with a 91.

7th prize went to E. J. Hardy of Markleville with a 95.

8th prize went to E. K. Sowash of Crown Point with a 96.

9th prize went to Wm. Honeycutt of the Farmers' National Grain Corporation, Indianapolis, with a 99.

10th prize went to Sam Holder, Chief Grain Inspector, Indianapolis, with 102.

You will note there is no eleventh prize because of the tie for third position.

12th prize went to Don Sperry, James E. Bennett & Co. of Indianapolis, with 103. All these latter awards were thermos jugs of generous proportions.

The following firms contributed to the purchase of the prizes: Farmers Co-Operative Co., Monterey; Foster-Kendall Co., Carmel; Lawrenceburg Roller Mills Co., Lawrenceburg; Blish Milling Co., Seymour; Noblesville Milling Co., Noblesville; Davis Seed Corporation, Lebanon; Crabbs-Reynolds-Taylor Co., Crawfordsville; McMillen Feed Mills, Ft. Wayne; Goodrich Brothers Co., Winchester; Ralston Purina Co., Lafayette; Smith Agricultural Chemical Co., Indianapolis; Kiefer Feed & Supply Co., Elwood; Kingsbury & Co., Indianapolis; Bemis Bag Co., Indianapolis; Max Katz Bag Co., Indianapolis; Southern Coal & Coke Co., Indianapolis; Acme Evans Co., Indianapolis; G. A. Pritchard, Fortville; Fairbanks, Morse & Co., Indianapolis.

In Attendance at Anderson

Among those registering were: Chas. F. Naber, Alexandria; Etna Lefforge, Amo; Russell Northam and Lowell Hutchinson, Arlington; W. Donselman, Aurora; Fred and Noland Wright, and F. D. Norviel, Anderson; W. F. Shirley, Blountsville; F. R. Garver, Boggs town; O. L. Barr, Bicknell; A. W. Snyder, Bluffton; D. R. Agin, Battle Creek; R. W. Ottinger, P. J. Wolfram and E. F. Winslow, Brownsburg; Mrs. W. B. Massi, Boston; E. K. Sowash, Crown Point; W. Darnall, Coatesville; C. F. Reeves, Charlottesville; Walter Moore, Covington; Karl Applegate, Cicero; C. C. Major, D. L. Foster and M. E. Kendall, Carmel; Fred Elliott, Crete; R. W. Brown, Carlos; L. E. Lake, Colfax; S. J. Alexandria, G. R. Straub, C. L. Chenoweth, Ed Flanigan, T. H. Beeson and Harold L. Gray of Crabbs, Reynolds, Taylor Co., Crawfordsville;

R. A. Burris, Dayton; Howard H. Mutz, Edinburg; Ted and J. D. Kiefer, Elwood; L. S. Conaroe, Frankfort; Hugh McCorkle, Flora; Miles Gooding, R. E. Welborn and J. R. Holland, Frankton; P. McComas, Fishers; Frank and Max P. Sellers, Forest; W. W. Suckow and I. S. Valentine, Franklin; E. W. Seibert, J. L. Richardson, C. G. and H. D. Egly, D. W. McMillen and R. P. O'Brien, all of Ft. Wayne; G. H. Newbauer, Hartford City; Frances E. Cartwright, Honey Creek; H. O. Rice, Huntington; E. B. Adamson, Hagerstown; A. N. Hudson, Kitchel; Charles Ray, Kouts; Ross Lockwood, Keystone; V. W. Moore, Kirklint; W. A. Gray, Kirkpatrick; Chas. N. Clark, Kempton; V. L. and V. M. Weinkauff, La Crosse; Jesse Young and J. E. Francis, La Fayette; H. G. Fyler and F. A. Dahl, Lowell; C. W. Shuman, Logansport; Guy Davis and Everett Reveal, Lebanon; A. E. Kelly, Ligonier; Walter Penrod, Medaryville; L. E. Cooley, Mulberry; Joe White, Montpelier; R. O. Naylor and W. E. Stock,

Modoc; A. O. Thomas, Marion; G. G. Wagner, Monterey; R. G. Williams and E. E. Elliott, Muncie; Bert Page, Mellott; Verl Pierce, Mooreland; W. R. Owen, Montmorenci; W. L. Kraning, Mexico; Wendell Pugh, Nevada; W. G. Einsharp, North Hayden; Gene and R. P. Kellam, New Lisbon; Dean Martin, Newcastle; Don B. Jenkins, Noblesville;

E. A. Benedict and Jake Kiefer, Oxford; F. B. Chambers and Kermit Cross, Oakville; G. A. Pritchard, Pendleton; L. L. Moore, Perrysville; Geo. Wall, Pittsboro; David Jackley, Peru; Clifford Gottman, Rushville; Bradford Fall, Roachdale; Royal D. Clapp, Raber; D. P. and Robert Simson, Romney; J. R. White, Shideler (Eaton p. o.); J. J. Batchelor, Sharpsville; W. R. Beck, W. W. Means and H. W. Reimann, Shelbyville; C. L. Wilson, Sulphur Springs;

Russell M. Davis, Tipton; J. W. McCordle and Harvey Childers, Terhune; Andrew Steinauer, Tell City; Charles Northlane, Union City; Frank and George Pyle, Van Buren; F. S. Brown, Valparaiso; J. W. Lightfoot, A. S. Sharp and Sylvester Penrod, Warren; W. W. Pearson, West Point; W. E. Bechdol, O. A. Dutches and A. D. Shirley, Walton; J. M. Hanna, Willow Branch; Claude Barnes, J. E. Hendrickson, W. C. Haug, C. G. Jones and F. E. Goodrich, Winchester; John Pugh, Windfall; and K. B. Cook, Zionsville.

THE INDIANAPOLIS delegation included E. E. Allison, Fred K. Sale, H. W. Marsh, Secy. W. H. Howard, R. D. MacDaniel, M. G. Gilgrist, L. E. Cox, O. P. Larimore, C. S. Weirick, E. L. Floyd, Sam Harrell, Chief Inspector Sam Holder and son Joe, Ed K. Sheppard, W. L. Honeycutt, Marquis V. Menzie, H. D. Burge, W. T. Cummins, R. Earl Peters, Tom and R. B. McConnell, H. D. O'Brien, Don Sherry, L. W. Horning, Fred Scholl, Wm. Hayward, Glenn Steinhart, Claude Record, Wm. R. Evans, Chas. McEwan, G. F. Butturff, Supervising Inspector C. A. Russell, J. S. Jordan, C. B. Burns, Isadore Katz, H. C. Welborn and J. J. Bauer.

New Canadian Wheat Control

A new wheat board bill has been drafted for presentation in the Dominion Parliament, providing for a compulsory wheat pool in the three prairie provinces.

The Dominion government will furnish the money to pay farmers for the new crop, borrowing from banks on its credit.

The new wheat commission will have the right to buy and sell and to peg the prices. The commission would take over the holdings of the McFarland government wheat marketing agency. To what extent the Winnipeg Grain Exchange will be permitted to trade in wheat futures remains to be seen.

The depressing experience of the French government, the U. S. Federal Farm Board and the Canadian Wheat Pool in accumulating large stocks and attempting to boost prices to consumers should serve as a sufficient warning against a repetition of such efforts by any nation. Success is impossible.

Care of the Scales

Among the points to be observed to get reliable weights are the following:

Have the scale in balance before weighing.

Make sure each morning that the platform or hopper do not bind, by going over the scale carefully. Look into the pit occasionally to see that it is clear of rubbish and nothing interferes with the free movement of the scale.

Clean the notches of the beam.

Observe the action of the beam when weighing, as a check on its free operation.

See that the spout from hopper scale when loaded is not binding; and the canvas from scale hopper should be tried to see that it is free.

Watch slides of garner and scale to see that they do not leak. If closely housed in a bin see that the sides of hopper do not contact wall of bin.

Have the scales tested at least once a year. If worn have the hanger weights resealed. Do not permit the hanger weights to be used to drive nails.

Deserve the confidence of patrons in your weights by giving the scale the appearance of being well kept.

Buckeye Dealers Predict Improved Business

With a unity of purpose, a spirit of all-for-one and one-for-all, where progress is the order of the day and accomplishment the goal reached, where good fellowship reigns supreme and family reunion-style visiting warms the hearts of the convention delegates, the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, steeped in the tradition of its fifty-six years, met at the Deshler-Wallick Hotel, Columbus, O., June 12-13.

With an eye and an ear to the future developments in agriculture, competitive duty-free imports, probable trend of legislation as well as the past effects of AAA activities in other fields, the profitability of gas and oil as a side line, and an intensive study of economic factors influencing prices, the program presented reflected much thought and effort.

ROBERT H. BRUNDIGE, Kingston, progressive president of the organization the past three years, in opening the first session, put the federal government's NRA and AAA activities on the fire.

President Brundige for the Constitution

The Supreme Court has recovered the Federal Constitution from its kidnapers and it is no longer a scrap of paper in the waste basket, but is the foundation of a free people. This Constitution was written by an oppressed people for the purpose of preventing monarchical or dictatorial forms of government in America, yet we still have in this country those who would inflict upon us the half-baked ideas of militaristic dictators of the old world.

With respect to the codes, which are now repealed, your officers enjoyed the co-operation of the officers and members of the Equity and Farmers Co-operative groups in complying with the regulations of AAA and later those of NRA.

The Ohio Code Authority of the Country Grain Elevator Industry was virtually without power to enforce its code but worked to promote peace and harmony in the industry. There were but three or four troublesome cases within the state; these were individuals who wanted to rule or ruin, to be kings regardless of right or wrong.

The labor provisions of the code were complied with in most cases but as a general rule we found the chiseler preyed upon his labor while the honorable member of the industry was equally fair to his labor, his customer and himself.

With the passing of the codes the grain and feed trades have nothing to lament—your integrity, honor and service abilities will not be impaired by the passing of this illegitimate piece of legislation.

Your Code Authority was conservative and worked for the honor of the industry rather than to bleed it with assessments for the benefit of high salaried officers. There were no salaries.

The code for the retail branch of the Feed Industry was never accepted by the Administration. The code committee of the National Federation of Feed Ass'ns would not consent to a code that was code in name only.

During the three years of my office we have made an endless drive for new members. Our Secretary has secured more members than all other solicitors combined and has been tireless in his efforts to promote the high ideals of the Association. He deserves your continued support and with the entire membership working for a larger and stronger organization the Association will hold its high rank in the industry.

W. W. CUMMINGS, Columbus, capable secretary of the organization, followed with his annual report.

Secretary Cummings' Report

The experience of the past two years has demonstrated that trade associations have an essential purpose in promoting and maintaining industrial self-government. Research and promotional work, the establishment of fair trade practices, the collection and dissemination of facts relating to trade industries, and in general the proper consideration of economic subjects constitute the essential and proper activities of trade associations. They can prepare and present to their members, to legislators, government officials, and to the public, authori-

tative information useful in combating unfair legislation and unfair business practices.

The creation of the NRA resulted in quick rehabilitation of trade associations, not only in membership and income but also in influence. The meetings of trade associations and their groups have afforded a fine opportunity for the enlightenment of their members.

During the past year our association has held fifteen group meetings, most of them being called shortly after the election and approval of the State Code Authority. Committees were selected in each group to police and report code violations and provisions of the code were thoroughly discussed and explained.

As usual we found that many non-members of the association were eager to attend the meetings and obtain all the information available but were reluctant in helping defray the expenses of the association and its workers by joining. We were especially gratified at these meetings to have the hearty co-operation and support of the officers and members of the Farmer Grain Dealers Ass'n, and the Ohio Equity Exchange.

Our membership for the year shows only a slight gain. We have taken in or renewed memberships of 27 firms and have dropped twenty for non-payment of dues and five firms either closed or sold out. Our booster role is not large and we wish to thank the following members for their support. Mr. M. R. Maney of Columbus secured two new members and O. E. Teegarden of Duvall, H. E. Iams of Dayton, P. D. Turner of Lancaster, C. E. Lloyd of Washington, C. H. and R. H. Brundige of Kingston each obtained one member. The Secretary secured the remaining twenty.

At the present time there are 31 members in arrears in their dues payable June 1st. We at least have the satisfaction of having a larger balance in the bank than a year ago.

Eighteen bulletins or service letters have been mailed to our members the past year. This was in addition to the three bulletins issued by the State Code Committee. They covered information regarding the Ohio Storage laws, code provisions, legislative matters, both federal and state, the sale tax law, results of hearings of railroads requests for increased freight rates, and incidentally their request to be allowed to charge \$1.00 on each order bill of lading issued, which was denied owing to the activity of the grain associations and terminal markets, and many other subjects too numerous to mention.

Your Secretary has made numerous trips during the year trying to correct code abuses and in many cases was successful in bringing harmony to the community, but a few cases had to be reported to the National Code Authority and by them in turn to the State Compliance Board, and that is where we struck a snag. This worthy group evidently had more on their hands than they could handle as we failed to receive any help from that source, in fact about the only action taken by them was to write the offender warning him and then apparently proceeding to forget all about the matter.

Your officers have opposed a continuance of the NRA unless better enforcement provisions were adopted. The election of the National Code Authority which was to be held in Chicago on June 3rd was to be followed by a meeting of the National Federation of Grain Ass'ns, at which time code enforcement and other important matters were to be discussed, but the decision of the Supreme Court caused the cancellation of these meetings.

In closing I wish to again commend and thank President Brundige and Fred E. Watkins, Chairman of our Governing Board, for their assistance and support during the past year. I have never found them too busy with personal matters to come to the association's assistance when requested.

Legislation Affecting Grain Trade

CHARLES QUINN, St. Louis, Mo., sec'y of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, outlined legislative reefs for and aft, declared the McNary-Haugen bill looked lily-white now because the country had gone so far the other way, and delved into some of the many socialistic trends of the present administration which threaten the nation. So fiery were his implications that one good Democrat was about to repeat the immortal words of Patrick Henry, but his emotional excitement prevented.

Deploring the growth of bureaucracy to-

day where each two workers are carrying the burden of one government worker, and reviewing the RFC loans to industry and agriculture, Mr. Quinn pointed out that there are 610,000 farms mortgaged to the government at a price exceeding half the value of all the farms in the country in 1934. Predicting cloudy legislative skies for the grain trade's sailing the next year or so, Mr. Quinn proceeded to dehydrate all available moisture himself.

With the appointment of the following committees the morning session was adjourned:

NOMINATIONS:—John H. Motz, Brice, chairman; Wm. Myers, Lockbourne; and H. E. Iams, Dayton.

AUDITING:—Harry Heffner, Circleville, chairman; Burton Hoaglin, Scott, and George North, Groveport.

RESOLUTIONS:—C. M. Eikenberry, Hamilton, chairman; Ed. Odenweller, Ottoville, and J. B. Plasic, Ft. Jennings.

Wednesday Afternoon Session

R. I. MANSFIELD, Bartlett-Frazier Co., Chicago, opened the second session, following accordion music and singing, with an interesting discourse on the recently established research bureau for finding new uses for agricultural products and getting production started, the details of which have been reported from time to time.

"The future of American business depends upon agricultural prosperity," he declared and pointed out that wheat and corn have no champion to sing their praises as do oranges, lemons, grapefruit, prunes, etc., and also called attention to the disparity between the free trade market in which the farmer sells as compared to the tariff protected market in which the farmer buys."

Rather than producing too much in this country, Mr. Mansfield averred we've been consuming too little and only needed to find new uses for world surpluses of one billion bushels out of the 5½ billion raised.

Imported Soy Beans Glutting Market

H. W. GALLEY, A. E. Staley Mfg. Co., Decatur, Ill., followed through on the theme ground-work laid and told of the "Industrial Uses of Soybeans," citing that to make expansion of soy bean production possible and profitable it was first necessary to secure a protective tariff on both beans and meal.

"The demand for the commercial products from soybeans is the pivot which will determine the future demand for milling beans and which in turn will have considerable effect upon the development of the crop. More recently other soy bean products have forged to the front, and due to its versatility still further uses may be expected in the near future. One familiar with the outstanding food value and other properties of the soybean can visualize an ultimate consumption of tremendous volume, but it will mean a slow process of education of the consuming public.

"The oil weighs one-seventh and the cake or meal six-sevenths of the bean, therefore the industry is dependent upon consumption of oil meal to maintain a high level of production. Soybean oil meal is perhaps the most superior and versatile of all protein concentrates; is highly nutritious, palatable and digestible, and can be fed with equal success to all types of livestock. Yet, in the middle west where the crop is grown feeders seem to prefer cottonseed meal, which in reality is defeating themselves.

"Manchurian soybean oil and meal at substantial discounts under domestic prices (even after \$6 a ton duty is paid) has disrupted business on our eastern coast and caused a severe loss to American farmers. We therefore urge you to petition the authorities at Washington to increase the duty on imported meal and oil so that the American farmer's market will not be undermined."

Imported Tapioca Shuts Out Domestic Corn

PENDLETON DUDLEY, Executive Sec'y, Corn Industries Research Foundation, New York, in portraying the "Industrial Uses of Products of Corn," used vividly descriptive charts and graphs to illustrate his story. "Corn literally made America," he said, "and is today the backbone of farming. The U. S. now grows 60% of the world's corn crop devoting one-third of the cultivated 350,000,000 acres to it, as compared with one-seventh to wheat and one-tenth to cotton. Farm income from corn exceeds that of wheat and cotton combined.

"Corn consumption is: 41% to hogs, 20% to horses and mules, 15% to cattle, 6% fed stock off farms, 4% to poultry, 3½% to human food, 1% to sheep and lambs, 1% for seed, and 1% wasted. Some of these figures decline year after year because tapioca, raised with cheap labor, comes in duty-free from Java and in 1934 totaled 36% of domestic corn starch sales, 71% of the textile business, etc.

"A duty on tapioca and kindred agricultural products competing with American corn must be obtained for the protection of the American farmer," Mr. Dudley concluded.

AAA Ruined Cotton Industry

EMORY COCKE, Atlanta, Ga., cottonseed expert, wound up the instructive morning's program with a humorously educational discourse on "Politics & Production in the South" or "How the AAA Is Ruining the Cotton Industry." "One section of the country is dependent upon all the others," he began, "but the bureaucrats do not seem to realize it, so we've just got to get rid of them. Their processing tax grew out of the failure of the birth control bill to pass. 'The benefits of logical planning,' as the politicians say, is just like them, but their 'logical' planning in this instance costs more than it was worth. It seems a shame this administration could not have learned anything from the efforts of the Hoover administration.

"Other nations have increased their cotton acreage so the 1934 planting was the same as in 1933, and the British cotton goods manufacturers are putting in machinery to handle the cotton from countries other than ours." Mr. Cocke went on to tell how the importation of cottonseed oil into the U. S. increased from nothing in 1933 to 66,000,000 lbs. in 1934, how 1,000,000 yards of cotton goods came in from Japan, how importations of cottonseed meal increased ten-fold while exports dropped from 132,000 to 2,000 tons in three years.

"The AAA held 8000 pep meetings on continuation of the Bankhead act, and it resembled asking professional hoboes whether they wanted the dole continued.

"If the Constitution is going to be nullified to the detriment of the cotton growers then we should also nullify the Ten Commandments, etc. And if the American farmer must sell in the free and open market then he should be able to buy in the same market."

A. L. JARDES, Fairbanks Scale specialist, told interestingly of the development of the original scale by Thaddeus Fairbanks, designed to facilitate the bartering of hemp.

"Your scale is your cash drawer and deserves the closest of attention. The oscillation of the beam in the office is no guarantee that you are getting good weights, so you must see that your weighing mechanism is constantly in first class condition." Mr. Jarden warned and gave figures to show the proportion of scales out of tolerance after the first year.

The Banquet a Live Affair

The banquet, one of the peaks of the convention, was well attended and the program packed full of songsters, dancers, comedian entertainers, lots of music from "Woody" Woodman's orchestra, some dancing by dele-

gates, and a lot of fun. President Bob Brundage was the capable toastmaster.

DOUGLAS MALLOCH, poet and apostle of good cheer, gave the address of the evening, combining satire and economics with his verse. He declared this country cannot legislate itself out of the depression; that when we find ourselves striking bottom we should build on it; that those who do not lose their faith have lost nothing; that a glance at what our forefathers contended with should give us more courage and confidence; and that if everyone thought the depression was over then it would be.

Thursday Morning Session

L. G. BRADSTOCK, Wellington, in opening the third session, revealed his experience for the past ten years with gasoline and oil as a profitable side-line. "Buying in tank car lots will return \$2 profit for every \$1 returned from the grain business. It costs about \$6,000 to get started, but if the gas station is bought and paid for there is no need to worry about price wars, because an individual's overhead will be so much less.

"The gasoline and oil side line is a good one, for people will always spend money to buy gas during a depression or to go to the movies. It is a practical line for it brings in new trade to other departments of your business, especially if you have regular tank truck routes out in the country. Chain stores are selling feed and oil, too. If it is practical for them to handle oil then it is practical for you. We also handle paint, linseed oil and heavy hardware," Mr. Bradstock concluded and invited his listeners to inspect his gas station.

HON. GEO. S. MYERS, Secretary of State, followed with his views on the possibility of reducing state administration expenses, citing that it is hard to pry political jobholders away from the public payroll, and that with the wealth of the country contracting the expense of government has increased from 12c to \$13.25 per capita. He urged the grainmen to participate in their local politics for the uplift of government.

PROF. V. R. WERTZ, Ohio State University, Columbus, delved into the "Economic Situation as It Affects the Farmer," showing that the wholesale price index is based upon

784 different commodities and is therefore the best business indicator. "High prices mean the purchasing price of the dollar is down, whereas variations in purchasing power of the dollar brings bankruptcy, failures, liquidation, etc.

"The farmer's dollar bought 94c worth of feed in 1932 against 61c worth of other general retail items, whereas now his dollar buys 85c in feed and 84c in general lines. It is important to have the farmer's buying dollar close to his selling dollar.

"Feed purchases made by farmers since 1932 have increased 30 per cent. In 1929 practically all feed sold was ready mixed, but in 1932-33 only one-third was ready mixed, showing the farmers are doing more of their own mixing."

Prof Wertz then explained graphically why the NRA should have tried to increase price and wage levels, and how important it was that we went off the gold standard. Why it was vital for the AAA to limit supply, particularly in face of the fact that while grain exports have declined 50 per cent between 1929 to 1932 (because of Europe's poor credit and the policy abroad of growing their own requirements) there has been no decreases in acreage since the 40,000,000 acres were added to production during the war.

C. C. JOHNSON, Innis, Speiden & Co., New York, gave an instructive talk on "Increasing Profits by Insect and Rodent Control," claiming that every grain shipper is paying for good fumigants whether he gets them or not; that turning grain doesn't get rid of the egg and the larvae, and then differentiated for the benefit of his listeners between the various types and combinations of fumigants, insecticides, applications, hazards, price comparisons, etc.

Warning was given against using oil-base fumigants on grain or flour, because of the absorption of oil and odor. It was also suggested that in making top-applications some bin space be allowed above the grain to help prevent lateral diffusion. He also stated that wood construction elevators require 50 per cent more of any fumigant. Chlorpicrin has no fire hazard, is self-warning, is not combustible nor flammable. Termite infestation was also mentioned, as well as the importance of buying a good fumigant from a reliable firm.

Resolutions Adopted

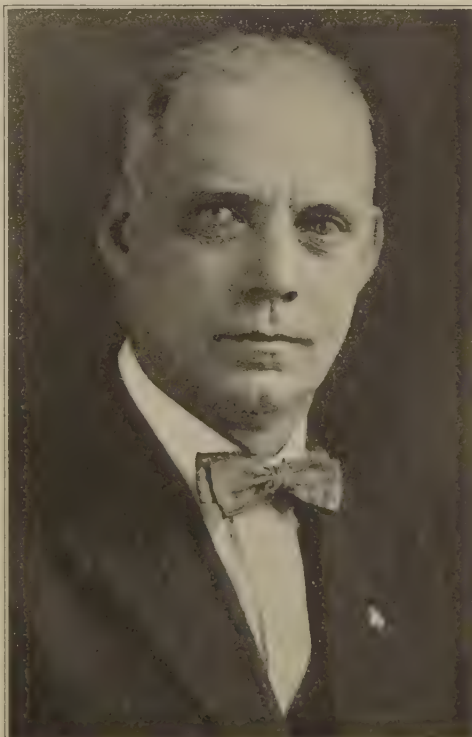
1. Due to present existing freight rates and shipping structures the Pacific coast territory enjoy a favored distribution of their grain and resultant manufactured products, which is detrimental and unfair to our local territory. We, therefore, favor what we believe is some necessary legislation by our Federal Government which will equalize all territories so that all grains and especially wheat and manufactured products will reach all terminals on a competitive basis.

2. WHEREAS, we believe and know that any business or government cannot operate over a period of time successfully by continually spending more than their income, therefore our association goes on record unanimously as favoring any plan, method or legislation which will eventually balance our budgets.

3. We as grain and feed dealers herein assembled wish to congratulate our present Department of Justice at Washington, their fearless operators and all local law enforcement officers for their hard and dangerous undertakings in making this, ours and your country a safer place to live in.

4. One of the most serious menaces we, as grain dealers, have to face is the continual decreased consumption of wheat and corn products, therefore, we think it advisable that our association instruct our Secretary to offer his assistance and of every member of this association towards the present efforts of the Millers' National Federation, in devising ways and means towards an increased consumption of wheat products.

5. There has been considerable criticism received by the association officers regarding the government backed cooperative movements which affect our business, and also false information is being spread regarding private owned corporations. We, at this time desire to instruct our Secretary to interview the Extension Department of Ohio State University, obtain definite information regarding Farm Bureau Federation, Farm Bureau Service Companies, County Agencies, and any associations sponsored by government finances, and give definite



Pres. Edwin G. Craun, Tiffin, O.

facts to every member in Bulletin form so they can spread the information and facts to their local community.

6. WHEREAS, our Federal Government at the present time is sponsoring legislation regulating the transportation of freight by truck, we, as an association desire to go on record as being in favor of any constructive laws which will equalize transportation methods, especially, as it affects the railroads and the trucking industry.

New Officers

New officers elected, following the acceptance of the Auditing Com'te report, were: Edwin G. Craun, Tiffin, president; E. L. Allton, St. Paris, 1st vice president; G. E. O'Brien, Greenville, 2nd vice president; W. W. Cummings, Columbus, Sec'y-Treasurer; and the following directors: R. H. Brundige, Kingston, retiring president; O. S. Teegardin, Duvall; F. E. Watkins, Cleveland; Burton Hoaglin, Scott; C. A. Heigel, Leipsic; L. G. Bradstock, Wellington; and H. E. Iams, Dayton.

Amid tribute to retiring President Brundige, the gavel was turned over to the incoming presiding officer, who concluded the convention with an expression of his opinions on government and legislation, citing that "our business still remains because we have performed a distribution function in an efficient and economical manner to the profit of both the producer and consumer."

During the coming year President Craun hopes to develop strong local groups throughout the Buckeye state to meet on regular schedules. "There is a great trade association era ahead," he concluded.

Cedar Point and Cleveland representatives invited the 1936 convention.

Adjourned *sine die*.

Columbus Convention Notes

R. K. PARENT came in from Union City, Ind. His elevator is just over the Ohio state line.

FRED ZINN came down from Battle Creek, Mich. Robt. O'Brien dropped in from Ft. Wayne, Ind.

SAM RICE says he's going to have a big announcement to make real soon, so watch for the news!

TERMINAL RECEIVERS & BROKERS included Fred Watkins, Cleveland; Maurice Maney and L. J. Dill, Columbus.

GENERAL BAG CO., a new firm started by Floyd S. Modjeska and R. C. Sprosty, were represented by them in hospitable fashion.

MARKET QUOTATIONS were furnished by E. A. Pierce & Co.—where Sec'y Bill Cummings devotes much of his working time.

LEW HILL of Indianapolis reports the Columbus golf courses all in fine condition, and probably after trying them all he should know.

MORTON SALT representatives kept "open house" for both the hungry and thirsty under the watchful eye of the hospitable L. L. Jacques.

PRODUCTS OF CORN were clearly illustrated in an interesting "flow-sheet" drawing distributed by the Corn Industries Research Foundation.

COLUMBUS HOSTS registered included Dan Yount, D. M. Cash and wife, D. S. Rainey, M. R. Maney, G. N. Arnold, C. C. Fivian, L. L. Jacques, R. F. McAlister, H. F. Boyd and M. D. Losey.

HARRY HEFFNER'S MINERAL FEED, Sidney Grain Machinery Co., and Ohio Salt Co., gave out pencils, the latter also furnishing matches in neat packages.

McCONNELL & WEYDMAN distributed soft winter wheat grade requirements on an attractive and legible card. Charlie Weydman says business is "good."

BUFFALO was well represented by George Wood, Wood Grain Corp.; F. E. Smith, American Elevator & Grain Co.; Geo. A. Kublin; Adolf Mayer; J. N. Anderson and C. B. Weydman.

THE SIDNEY delegation included Carl Berger of Sidney Grain Machinery Co., Carl Custenborder and his son, D. E. Wilkinson, W. M. Young and John G. Troester, of Union Iron Works.

CHICAGO sent R. I. Mansfield, Bartlett-

Frazier Co.; W. H. Grubbs; Fred'k A. Wand, The Glidden Co.; Geo. Barrett, W. J. Grayson and Frank Holt. H. W. Galley represented A. E. Staley Mfg. Co.

A SEVENTH INNING STRETCH with intermission music was a popular innovation introduced by Sec'y Cummings, which tended to hold the crowd longer and bring in outsiders, and Fanny, wasn't so tired afterwards.

TOLEDO representatives included Wallace Applegate, George Forrester and wife, Harry W. Hudson, Charlie Keilholtz and wife, Fred Mayer and wife, and D. L. Norby of Cargill Grain Co., and Louie Schuster.

EVERYONE IN OHIO is optimistic over prospective business conditions, with a big crop coming on, feed and other sideline business increasing, and 7 out of every 10 farmers buying new automobiles.

CIRCLEVILLE sent W. F. and Harry Heffner, E. B. Copeland, Ray W. Rowland, J. W. Eshelman, Robt. Musser, W. Z. Crozier, S. L. Warner, Chas. C. Armstrong, Col. C. E. Groce and John G. Boggs.

DISPLAY TABLES were utilized to advantage by Morton, Mulkey, and Ohio Salt companies, J. W. Eshelman & Sons, Innis-Speiden & Co.; International Agricultural Corp.; Heffner's Mineral Feed, and Scott & Co.

WM. HEFFNER, only surviving charter member of this state association, celebrated his 93rd birthday earlier in the month, and was extended greetings and felicitations from the assembled convention.

THE CINCINNATI MARKET was ably represented by Pres. Walter Hopkins and Sec'y D. J. Schuh of the Board of Trade; E. A. Fitzgerald and Geo. Hurst of Early & Daniel Co.; Edw. Kiel and V. H. Jackson.

"BUCK," a toy-bull pup accompanying Conrad Johnson to the convention, strayed into parts unknown and to this writing has not been located. Sec'y Cummings would appreciate hearing from anyone knowing of the pup's whereabouts.

REGISTRATION was ably handled by the Ohio Mill Mutuals, headed by J. W. Huntington, Le Roy Neal, R. S. Castle, G. N. Arnold and a number of the girls from the Columbus office staff. They likewise supplied identification badges.

SEED, FEED & SUPPLY TRADE representatives included R. C. Younce, Pittsburgh, Pa.; H. E. Frederick, Marysville; Emory Cocke, Atlanta, Ga.; W. E. Greene, Cincinnati; Eli Dickey, Allied Seed Co., Ft. Wayne, Ind.; H. M. Simmons, Columbus and Al Ring-lein, Lima.

FAIRBANKS MORSE & CO. distributed a most attractive booklet on scales and weighing entitled "Beginning the Second Century," which illustrates and describes the progress made in this field during the past hundred years. The "first hundred years are the hardest!" according to A. L. Jarde and C. H. Myers.

LADIES accompanying their husbands were quite numerous this year, and pleasantly so. Mrs. Olive Albright was the hostess for the special entertainment provided for them by the Columbus hosts. Mrs. Cummings, Sec'y Bill's wife, is looking and feeling fine again and getting a great deal of joy out of being well and happy once more.

CHARLIE KEILHOLTZ exposed his new "boss" to the wives of a grain trade convention for the first time—having acquired this valuable asset since the Buckeyes last met in annual session. Don't know what was presented on the program last year to have so stimulated this hide-bound bachelor to bigger and better things, but his bride is a winner.

Ohio Shippers registered included: Grover Cline and A. M. Peters, Ashville; John H. Motz, Brice; Jos. E. Gibbs, J. C. and L. W. Dewey, Blanchester; Harry Kaelber and wife, Cardington; B. E. Schirm, Canal Winchester; G. C. Heist, Cavette; Tom Reed, Centerburg; H. E. Iams and J. H. Falknor, Dayton; Alva Hill, Derby; E. O. Teegardin, Duvall; J. B. Plasic and wife, and R. C. Calverage, Ft. Jennings;

Jos. Fedders, Franklin; Chas. Latchaw, Fostoria.

G. M. North, Groveport; E. W. Loy and G. E. O'Brien, Greenville; E. W. Laubis and wife, Hepburn; C. M. Eikenberry, Hamilton; J. M. Pence, Jackson Center; E. H. Heldman, Jenera; R. H. Brundige, Kingston; W. O. Loy, Kettlersville; J. C. Cumming and Fred W. Dierksheide, Kenton; P. D. Turner, L. A. Frannis and C. Mordank, Lancaster; W. C. Mote, Laura; H. C. Lewis, Leesburg; C. A. Heigel, P. W. Davis and W. A. Lewis and wives, Leipsic; L. R. Watts, London; W. M. Myers, Lockbourne; Paul Williams and E. A. Spurrier, Marysville; D. W. Mahaffey, Morral; C. W. Andrews, Maplewood; Carl E. Simon, Mansfield; R. W. Simpson, Mt. Vernon.

Sam Rice, Metamora; O. J. Chamberlain and O. M. Clark, North Lewisburg; Hugh E. Brubaker, New Carlisle; C. R. Swartz, New Hampshire; Alfred P. Eier, Nevada; R. E. Crosse and O. B. Armstrong, Osborn; J. B. Hill, Orient; Ed. G. Odenweller, Ottoville; J. W. Simmons, Pemberton; H. R. Wooley, Pickerington; W. C. Youmans, Plain City; Ed Hammel, Pitsburg; W. H. Clay, Quincy; G. O. Welner, Rosewood; Burton R. Hoaglin, Scott; O. M. McBee and O. M. Carr, Springfield; E. L. Allton and wife and Miss Fanny Black, St. Paris; R. B. Dewey, So. Charleston.

W. F. Robinson and Edwin Craun, Tiffin; Jesse Lewis, Troy; Ray Latham, Unionville Center; A. Krebehenny, Vandalia; L. G. and P. L. Bradstock, Wellington; Fred Detjen, Wakoneta; Karl E. Buckley, Wilmington; H. L. Hockman, Winchester; O. H. Pool, Waynesfield; C. F. Kaelber and wife, Waldo; C. K. Hunsicker, Williamsport; A. B. McDonald, Washington Court House; O. B. Cole and wife and Fred A. Johnston, Xenia.

Gratifying Results from Lightning Protection

In March, the late General Manager, W. D. Law, of the Grain Insurance and Guarantee Co., reported the field experience for the 1934 season with respect to lightning rod equipment for approximately 6,000 country grain elevators in the prairie provinces of the Canadian Northwest. The equipment was installed during the summer months of the previous two years. The work was done under a contract promoted by Mr. Law which specified Underwriters' Laboratories' Master Label Service.

In writing to Secretary Hurst of the Western Canada Insurance Underwriters Association, Mr. Law advised "Knowing that you are interested in the protection afforded by a Lightning Prevention System, I wish to advise that our first year's experience, with all elevators insured by us equipped shows that six elevators, of which we have definite record, were struck by lightning. All of these elevators were full of grain and had they been total losses, with an average of \$25,000 loss per elevator, the loss would have been approximately \$150,000.

"We did not suffer one dollars worth of losses due to lightning during the season of 1934 and figure that the entire equipment was paid for by reason of the saving of losses in this one year alone. How many more elevators were struck, of course, we do not know, as there is no way to tell with the lightning rod installation, as to whether or not an elevator has been struck during a storm. We are absolutely satisfied and convinced that the installation of lightning rods on property is one of the best protective devices that can be installed."

Wheat averaged 87.8 cents a bushel to farmers on May 15, compared with 90.2 cents on Apr. 15, and with 69.5 cents on May 15 last year. Corn averaged 84.8 cents, compared with 85.2 cents on Apr. 15, and with 48.6 cents last year. The decline in prices received and the maintenance of prices paid carried the farm purchasing power figure down to 84 as of May 15, compared with 87 on Apr. 15, and with 68 on May 15, 1934, as reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Students of economics believe that the 100 par of purchasing power of the 1909-1914 standard aimed at by the administration can never be attained while taxes keep increasing, since all taxes must be added to the sales price of the manufactured goods the farmer buys.

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths and failures; new elevators, feed mills, improvements, fires, casualties and accidents are solicited.

CALIFORNIA

Stockton, Cal.—William Irwin, reported in the Journals last number as building a feed mill, will distribute wholesale locally, in the Northwest and the Hawaiian Islands. The mill expects to turn out 1,000 tons a month of rolled and ground barley and feed grains. A payroll of 40 persons is planned.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Gordon C. Williams, who recently became affiliated with Schwabacher & Co., members of the Chicago Board of Trade and the New York Stock Exchange, will have charge of the firm's commodity departments of its Pacific Coast offices, San Francisco to Los Angeles. This firm has long been in the security business and is improving the facilities of its commodity department and aggressively going after the grain business on the Coast. Mr. Williams was for several years connected with some of the largest grain firms in Winnipeg, and was a member of the Grain Exchange there. For the past three years, until its recent demise, he has been Pacific Coast manager of the Rosenbaum Grain Corp., the local office of which grew, under his management, from a small office to a much larger one with its own private wire from Chicago to the Coast.

CANADA

Walkerville, Ont.—Hiram Walker & Sons have recently installed a Boss Stationary Loader.

Carstairs, Alta.—The Alberta Wheat Pool Elvtr. is reported to have burned late in May.

Montreal, Que.—Grain storage rates have been reduced in the harbor of Montreal from 1/25th of a cent a day per bu. to 1/40th of a cent per diem per bu., effective June 1.

Winnipeg, Man.—A resolution was recently adopted by the Winnipeg Grain Exchange opposing the adoption of the grain bill now before the Canadian Parliament. Copies of the resolution have been sent to Prime Minister Bennett and leaders of the opposition.

Toronto, Ont.—Coatsworth & Cooper is a new grain and feed firm here, the partnership including Charles H. Coatsworth and Arthur R. Cooper, both formerly associated with Frank B. Ham & Co., Ltd., feed merchants of this city. A carlot business in feedstuffs will be conducted.

Winnipeg, Man.—The council of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange authorized trading in August wheat futures and the new option was posted on the board at the opening of the market June 14, pegged at 80 cents. It is the first time in the history of this exchange that an August future has been posted.

Winnipeg, Man.—On June 18 Winnipeg Grain Exchange members are said to have been ordered to report the nature of their short wheat position in this market. Chicago commission houses received telegraphic requests to designate the character of their short commitments in the Canadian market, each transaction to be reported as speculative, hedging or spreading. The order was interpreted as indicating that the Canadian wheat authorities are preparing to force the speculative short interest out of the market. John I. McFarland advised the Winnipeg exchange that he is willing to accept switch of legitimate wheat hedges in July to August at 3/4 cent difference on being given full particulars.

COLORADO

Denver, Colo.—It is reported that a suit to place the Tri-State Bean Corp. in receivership has been filed in district court by the Trinidad Bean & Elvtr. Co. It was alleged that the defendant company is indebted to the plaintiff for \$14,717, in addition to \$90,000 in other debts.

Colorado Springs, Colo.—The Robinson Grain Co. sustained a damage amounting to several thousand dollars late in May when a flood tore away most of the 100-foot hay barn, damaged the bonded warehouse and flooded the basement of the main building. The warehouse was badly damaged, also the feedstuffs, which was piled 10 sacks high, and a quantity of beans, salt, meat scraps and seed oats. The hay in the barn was valued at \$750 and the straw at \$500.

ILLINOIS

Peoria, Ill.—Hiram Walker & Sons have added a Boss Stationary Loader to their equipment.

Burlington, Ill.—Voss Grist Mill is installing a new corn sheller, furnished by the Duplex Mill & Mfg. Co.

Mt. Morris, Ill.—Mt. Morris Elvtr. Co. has purchased a new Kelly Duplex Corn Cracker and Grader for its feed mill.

Louisville, Ill.—Mail addressed to the Good-enough Bros. at this point is returned by the postoffice marked "Out of business."

Chester, Ill.—Robert R. Brotherton has been appointed superintendent of the H. C. Cole Milling Co.'s plant, which includes an elevator.

Wyoming, Ill.—The Wyoming Grain Co. is covering the entire east side of its local elevator, next to the C. B. & Q. tracks, with sheet iron and is also lining the grain bins with sheet iron.

Wing, Ill.—The Hasenwinkle-Scholer Co. has leased a large grain elevator here and Homer Gibb will continue as manager under the direction of J. A. Harrison, general manager in this county for the company.

Armington, Ill.—Homer Strum, of Roberts, formerly with the Roberts Grain Co., has been appointed manager of the Little Grain Co., following the resignation of Joe Carter, former manager. The company operates elevators at this point and at Center.

Varna, Ill.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s west elevator burned at midnight Sunday, June 16; loss, \$25,000, including that of a near-by lumber yard. The elevator, which had sent out a large shipment of grain the day before the fire, lost only 1,100 bus. of corn and 400 bus. of oats.

Gilmer (r. d. from Mundelein), Ill.—Paul Gerhardt, Edward H. Bluhm, John G. Wirtz and Joseph P. O'Hern plan the erection of a \$180,000 whiskey distillery here, to have an initial daily mashing capacity of 200 bus. of grain, which may be increased later. Distillation is expected to start about Oct. 7.

Delavan, Ill.—Now that harvest is not far distant it is proposed to hold a series of group meetings over the state, and in order that we may have these meetings coincide with the wishes and desires of our members, we would be very glad to hear from you as to when and where you desire your meeting held.—W. E. Culbertson, sec'y Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Pontiac, Ill.—William A. and J. C. Murray, brothers, of this city, have bot from the Hasenwinkle-Scholer Co. the two large elevators here on the Alton tracks, and the former owners have taken a lease on them and will continue to buy grain as in the past, with Roy Holmes continuing as manager. J. A. Harrison is manager of the company's interests in Livingston County.

Cadwell, Ill.—We have bot one-half interest and leased the other half from Craig Bros. We are the same firm that was at Chesterville last year, that is, A. F. Davis, who is manager of the Arthur Farmers Elvtr. Co. [at Arthur, Ill.], E. W. Davis and his son, E. W. Davis, Jr. The firm that was to be known as the Cadwell Grain Co. [reported in the daily press as a new corporation] failed to materialize. This firm will be known as Davis & Davis.—Davis & Davis, per E. W. Davis.

Carmi, Ill.—The elevator here owned by Igleheart Bros., of Evansville, R. C. Finch local manager, is being enlarged, corn shelling machinery installed and all mechanical equipment overhauled.

Tuscola, Ill.—James L. Bush, grain broker and operator of radio station WDZ since 1920, has been granted the approval of the Federal Communications Commission to increase the power of his broadcasting station, which is the oldest in the state and third oldest in the country, from 100 watts to 250 watts and to change his wave-length from 1070 to 1020 kilocycles, thus affording a much clearer air channel. An entirely new transmitter and broadcasting studio will be built. Remote control studios will also be located in the neighboring cities of Champaign and Danville so that programs may be broadcast direct therefrom. To Mrs. Bush should go much of the credit for the high degree of efficiency that rules in the offices and studios of WDZ. She is also a capable announcer in her own right and a most charming manager. "Jim" Bush who has broadcast Board of Trade quotations from the beginning of radio and who is thus expanding his service to the grain trade, has been a member of the Chicago Board of Trade since 1905 and a correspondent of Lamson Bros. & Co. for more than 30 years.

CHICAGO NOTES

Bridge & Leonard, Inc., have moved their offices to 166 W. Jackson Blvd.

Board of Trade memberships are selling at \$5,200, a decline of \$300 from the previous sale.

New members of the Board of Trade include Delbert F. Gordon and James B. Haden, both with the Bartlett Frazier Co.

The many friends of Adolph Gerstenberg will be pleased to learn that he is again at his desk after a serious siege of bronchial trouble.

Harry Chauncey Simons, a member of the Board of Trade since 1891, died at his home in LaGrange, Ill., June 16, survived by his widow.

Sylvester J. Meyers, traffic manager for Arcady Farms Milling Co. for the past 15 years, will hereafter represent the company on the exchange floor, succeeding Lee Wagner.

Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., expect to reopen their local plant about July 1. A 32% protein linseed meal will be produced. The company's headquarters are in Buffalo, N. Y.

Operators of the regular elevators at Chicago have agreed with the business conduct committee not to mix Argentine corn with domestic corn for delivery on futures contracts, not because the South American corn is not of excellent quality, which it is, but because the corn industries can not handle the mixture.

William Nash, one of the oldest traders on the Board of Trade at the time of his retirement two years ago, having been a member for 56 years, was found dead in his home at Evanston, on June 16, death having been caused by a cerebral hemorrhage. Mr. Nash was born in Illinois and came to Chicago when he was 10 years of age. His father, Charles T. Nash, was head of Nash, Wright & Co., grain dealers, and the younger Nash sold his interest in the company in 1910. His widow, three sons and two daughters survive him.

Charles Hawe, noted animal nutrition expert, died June 18 from glandular trouble. Altho he left school when 14, he was such a student of animal nutrition that the American Chemical Society admitted him to membership. Traveling for Henry Russell & Co. in the East while still in his teens fitted him for bigger responsibilities. Later he became associated with Arms & Clutter in the Southwest, then stepped into the managership of the feed department of the American Hominy Co. For a time he ran the Leach Flour Mills, in Oak Lake, Canada, and the past five years he was manager of the feed department at Chicago for the Marblehead Lime Co.

A new plan of reorganization for the Rosenbaum Grain Corporation increasing the immediate cash contribution of the Rosenbaums by \$75,000 was offered in court June 20. The plan provides for the payment to the corporation trustees of approximately \$352,000 in cash to clear up debts owed to the firm by the family's personal enterprises. For the debts of the individual members of the family and other officers it is proposed that each debtor furnish his personal note to be paid over a period of 5 years. The creditors' committee indicated a willingness to accept the proposal, and Judge Holly set the next hearing for June 28.

INDIANA

Amboy, Ind.—The Amboy Grain Co. has installed a shipping scale furnished by the Duplex Mill & Mfg. Co.

South Milford, Ind.—The Home Grain Co. has purchased a new Kelly Duplex Feed Mixer, with motor drive, for its feed mill here.

Bennetts Switch, Ind.—The Central States Elvtr. Corp.'s elevator is being remodeled and repaired, including new roofs on the cribs and the elevator.

Mt. Vernon, Ind.—Ivan Q. Field, an executive of the Home Mill & Grain Co., has been re-elected a city school trustee by the Mt. Vernon city council.—W. B. C.

Clay City, Ind.—We are installing a heavy duty roller bearing truck scale, 20 tons capacity, with 24x9-foot platform, at our elevator here.—Geabes Milling Co., by Lewis H. Schopmeyer.

Attica, Ind.—Jones Bros.' new elevator (replacing their fire loss of February), reported in the May 8 Journals as under construction, is nearing completion and expects to take in grain July 1.

Monon, Ind.—Earl C. Yount has been appointed manager of the Standard Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here, succeeding Frank Ayers, who is now managing an elevator at Bridgeport, in which he has an interest.

Denver, Ind.—The Mayer Grain Co. is overhauling and remodeling its elevator, adding about 2,000 bus. more storage capacity, installing equipment to facilitate grain handling and also a new manlift.

Roanoke, Ind.—Harry A. Dinius, who operates an elevator here under the style of H. A. Dinius, is making good recovery from a serious heart attack, suffered this spring. He has already gained some of his lost avoirdupois.

Bridgeport, Ind.—Frank Ayers has taken over the management of the elevator of the Bridgeport Supply Co., in which he is a partner. He has been managing the Standard Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at Monon, Ind., for about a year and a half.

Keystone, Ind.—The Hoosier Grain & Supply Co. purchased a truck early this month, that will be able to haul four to five tons at a load. Due to an increase in business, the company found it necessary to make the change in its delivery and hauling service.

Lapel, Ind.—The Standard Elvtr. Co. has just completed a new 30,000-bu. elevator at its plant here, 80 feet high and 35 feet at the base. The loading facilities are operated on the gravity plan, and a car may be loaded in 35 minutes, compared with half a day formerly. Special attention has been given to reducing the grain dust hazard to a minimum in the new elevator.

New Richmond, Ind.—An attempt was made recently by burglars to blow open the new safe of the Furr-Cohee Elvtr. Co., but the safe, which replaced the one that was blown almost to pieces last summer, refused to explode, but the charge about wrecked the office. A large hole was torn in the roof, all the windows were blown out and the radiators wrecked. The burglars got no loot.

Decatur, Ind.—The McMillen Feed Mills, Inc., has started extensive improvements to its plant here, including additional storage space, new office quarters and railroad trackage. The building for storing soybeans for the Central Soya Co. and affording added accommodations for feed manufacturing will be erected on the east side of the present soybean processing plant. It will be 210 feet long, 80 feet wide and two stories high and will be constructed of concrete and steel. Automatic conveyors will handle delivery of raw materials. Three thousand feet of railroad trackage will be laid.

INDIANAPOLIS LETTER

Among the new names recently added to the membership roll of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n are H. W. Devore & Co., of Toledo, O., and John W. Jordan Grain Co., of Indianapolis.

John W. Jordan, well known to the grain trade of the state, has opened a grain commission business in the Board of Trade Bldg., operating under the name of the John W. Jordan Grain Co.

Members of the Indianapolis Board of Trade held their annual reunion dinner at the dining-room of the board during the first week of June, with O. J. Smith, pres., presiding. Reports of the year's activities were read and a resume of the board's accomplishments since its founding in 1882 was given. The candidates to be voted on at the annual election were introduced.

At the 53rd annual election of the Indianapolis Board of Trade, held June 10, officers were elected as follows: Pres., Roy Sahm; vice-pres., William L. O'Connor; treas., Tom Oddy, for the 31st consecutive term. Governing committee: Joseph C. Gardner, E. E. Allison, George L. Denny, Harry J. Berry, Linton A. Cox, Carl F. Walk, John A. Reis, Clarence J. Hill and O. J. Smith, all to serve four years. Installation will be held July 1, at which time the sec'y will be named.

According to a recent decision in superior court, wholesale commodity transactions are subject to a tax of $\frac{1}{4}$ % instead of 1% as demanded by the Indiana state income tax officials, whose definition of the word "wholesale" is incorrect, according to the court, which held that the term includes sales made in large quantities and at prices regarded as wholesale in the trade concerned, and that all wholesale transactions, whether for resale or not, are taxable at $\frac{1}{4}$ %. When sales to businesses and institutions, whether publicly or privately owned, are made in quantities, not for resale, and at price concessions customary in sales at wholesale, they are sales at wholesale, the court ruled.

IOWA

Fairbanks, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is constructing new coal sheds.—A. G. T.

Doon, Ia.—The Quaker Oats Co. has moved a feed house from Boyden, Ia., to its plant at this point. It will be placed 10 feet east of the company's scale.

Garwin, Ia.—James Brown has bot D. F. Myers' feed mill here and will operate it himself with the help of John Slikers, who will continue the poultry business.

Clarinda, Ia.—The partnership of Milt Pfander and C. E. Sockler has been dissolved, Mr. Sockler retiring from the feed and milling business here and at Shambaugh.

Bedford, Ia.—E. Townsend was recently named manager of the local Farmers Union Elvtr. Co.'s elevator. He succeeds John Marley, who resigned.—A. G. Torkelson.

Whittemore, Ia.—D. W. Ault, manager of the Whittemore Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, suffered a painful tho not serious injury to his foot recently when the heavy dump door at the elevator fell on it.

Duncan (Britt p. o.), Ia.—The elevator at this station owned by the North Iowa Grain Co. has been given two coats of paint and repairs have been made. The T. E. Ibberson Co. had the contract.

Story City, Ia.—The Farmers Grain Co. has moved its office building west of its former location, preparatory to erecting a new brick office building. The old structure will be used for storage purposes.

Hayfield, Ia.—The North Iowa Grain Co. has had the T. E. Ibberson Co. make repairs to the equipment of its local elevator.

Harris, Ia.—The elevator annex belonging to Willey & Greig at this station will be repaired and iron clad. Repairs will also be made to another Willey & Greig elevator here. The T. E. Ibberson Co. has the contract.

Monticello, Ia.—After being injured in an auto collision Feb. 14, E. H. Huibregtse, owner of the Monticello Feed Mill, is up with the aid of crutches. He had a fractured patella and tendon, also forearm, scalp cut and bruises.

Lanyon, Ia.—C. S. Elmore, former manager of the Clark Brown Grain Co.'s elevator at Lena, Ia., has accepted the management of the local Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator and is now on active duty.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Atlantic, Ia.—Harry Hopley is building a 150,000-bu. elevator on his farm southwest of this city, replacing the one destroyed by fire some time ago. Hopley is one of the largest livestock feeders in the county, and each year purchases thousands of bus. of grain.

Eddyville, Ia.—Breaking the lock on the door of a building on the property of the Hoose Elvtr. Co. to gain entrance, thieves during the night of May 17 removed the tires and rims from the front wheels of a truck stored in the building, drained the gasoline from the tank and stole a set of heavy chains and tools.

Mapleton, Ia.—Work has started on the construction of the new Lamp elevator here, for which the Younglove Engineering Co. has the contract. The structure will be 20x40 feet, 56 feet to the cupola, and will be covered with corrugated steel. The elevator, which will have a capacity of 12,000 bus., will be ready to operate by July 15.

Toledo, Ia.—N. S. Beale & Son Co. lost their suit against Mrs. Mary White for \$121 damages for failure to deliver 1,100 bus. of corn to plaintiffs' elevator at Potter under contract July 17, 1934, at 52 cents per bushel, the price having advanced Aug. 7 to 67 cents. The defense was that the elevator company refused to accept the corn.

Vail, Ia.—The Vail Milling & Elvtr. Co. is taking down its engine room and east wing of the mill, as the engine and boiler have long since been replaced with electric motors, and is repairing the rest of the building. The mill is one of the landmarks of this section, having been built in 1875, and has been in continual operation since that time, tho for the past 12 or 15 years milling has been discontinued and the equipment used only as an elevator and for grinding feed.

New Sharon, Ia.—A jury in district court last month returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiffs in the suit of the Lamis Elvtr. Co. against Harold Boyd, and assessed the amount of recovery at \$207.30, which was the amount claimed by the plaintiffs owing them from Boyd for grain, feed, etc., from Nov. 12 to Dec. 18, 1934. Plaintiffs also asked \$27.50 damages for their scales, alleged to have been broken by Boyd when he drove an overloaded truck of cattle on them.

Remsen, Ia.—G. A. Null, manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here for the past 14 years, resigned his position, effective June 15, and has taken a position as traveling representative of the Grain Belt Milling Co., of St. Joseph, Mo., retaining his residence in Remsen. Mr. Null has been a faithful employe and has been able to show a profit during all the years of his managership. When his books were audited before he left, they were found to be in perfect condition. His successor is A. D. Ohlendorf, who has been manager of a produce house for the past nine years.

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BUILDING PRODUCTS BUILDING PRODUCTS
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District offices in Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis and other large Cities
ROBERTSON PROTECTED METAL ROOFING AND SIDING IS STRONG AND CORROSION-PROOF

Barnes City, Ia.—The west elevator and three near-by coal sheds of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. burned early in the morning of June 11; loss, approximately \$12,000; covered by insurance. The machinery had been purchased in 1930 and was in excellent condition, and some new machinery had been installed only two weeks before the fire. The capacity of the elevator was 15,000 bus., but only 300 bus. of oats and a small quantity of corn were in the elevator at the time of the fire. The office is constructed of hollow tile and was not damaged. The company owns another elevator across the street from the office, which will be made ready for use and business continued without interruption.

Meetings for elevator managers and farmers were held at Albert City on June 19, and at Sheldon on June 20, opening at 9:30 a. m. and closing at 4 p. m. The meetings were sponsored and conducted by a local com'te consisting of an elevator manager and the county agent, assisted by representatives of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Iowa State College Extension Service, Northwest Crop Improvement Ass'n and the agricultural dept. of the Milwaukee Railroad. Those attending the meetings, in addition to having the opportunity to hear discussed and to ask questions regarding factors that affect the grades of grain when sold for commercial uses, also got some actual practice in grading grains.

KANSAS

Morrowville, Kan.—Stock of the Fuller Grain Co. was damaged by windstorm on June 1.

Frederick, Kan.—The Red Star Mills have added a Boss Stationary Loader to their equipment.

Hargrave, Kan.—Windstorm slightly damaged the elevator of W. P. Moran some time ago.

Olmitz, Kan.—Windstorm slightly damaged the elevator of the K. B. R. Milling Co. recently.

Kiowa, Kan.—A new office building and scales are under construction at the plant of the State Line Milling Co.

Belle Plaine Kan.—The Hunter Milling Co. sustained some windstorm damage to its elevator on June 11.

Ness City, Kan.—The Farmer's Co-op. Grain & Supply Co. sustained slight hail damage to its property on May 27.

Oxford, Kan.—The elevator of the Hunter Milling Co. was slightly damaged by fire of undetermined origin recently.

Wichita, Kan.—J. J. Mann, executive sec'y of the Wichita Board of Trade for several years, has been re-elected to that position.

Nickerson, Kan.—The Nickerson Grain Co. has bot the Davidson Grain Co.'s elevator here. E. L. Beauchamp, of Hutchinson, will be the manager.

Springvale, Kan.—Wolcott & Lincoln, Inc., of Kansas City, has sold its local elevator to the Arkansas City Flour Mills Co., of Arkansas City, Kan.

Abilene, Kan.—The Abilene Flour Mills Co. is installing equipment at its plant that will increase its capacity by 100 barrels per day, giving it a capacity of 1,200 barrels.

Herington, Kan.—Goffe & Carkener, Inc., have closed their wire office at Hoisington and opened an office here, with W. B. Scott, former manager at Hoisington, in charge.

Lancaster, Kan.—The Atchison County Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n will build new coal sheds, with three concrete floored bins, and frame, iron-clad, walls and roofs, this summer. —F. E. Wilson, mgr.

Hannum (Concordia p. o.), Kan.—The Bossemeyer Bros. elevator here was in the path of the flood waters during the first week of June, and the pit, which contained a quantity of wheat, was filled with water.

Oneida, Kan.—The Geiger Grain Co. has leased the old R. J. Wood elevator, owned by W. C. Gilmore, and will operate it this season as the Geiger Elvtr., under the local management of F. V. Cummins. Mr. Cummins was formerly manager of the Fortesque (Mo.) Elvtr. Co.

Salina, Kan.—Officers and directors of the Salina Board of Trade were re-elected at the recent annual meeting of the organization, and are as follows: Pres., John J. Vanier; vice-pres., B. Lynch. Directors: David P. Lorenz, E. C. Wyatt, E. L. Rickel, Roy Faeth and Jay Owens.

Atchison, Kan.—Announcement has been made of the approaching marriage of Jetty Blanke, daughter of C. H. Blanke, manager of the Blair Elvtr. Corp., and George Ryan, of Beatrice, Neb.

KENTUCKY

Weaverton, Ky.—John D. Byrne recently bot the property of the Weaverton Milling Co. at receiver's sale.

Owensboro, Ky.—Windstorm blew wall coping off the mill building of the Owensboro Milling Co. on May 3.

Owensboro, Ky.—Following the death on May 11 of H. E. O'Bryan, pres. of the Owensboro Grain Co., his son, William M. O'Bryan, was elected pres. and F. X. Murphy sec'y and treas. —Owensboro Grain Co.

MARYLAND

Sudlersville, Md.—The Sudlersville Supply Co. recently installed a Boss Stationary Loader.

MICHIGAN

Bancroft, Mich.—The Bancroft Elvtr. Co. has installed a Blue Streak Senior Corn Cutter.

Sterling, Mich.—On June 14 the Sterling Elvtr. Co. sustained slight windstorm damage to its property.

Portland, Mich.—The Portland Elvtr. Co. is installing a No. 30 Blue Streak Hammer Mill with a built-in electro magnetic separator.

Detroit, Mich.—Basil Burns, manager of the office opened Jan. 1 in the Union Guardian Bldg. by James E. Bennett & Co., of Chicago, reports business is improving here.

Howell, Mich.—The elevator and coal business of Wrigglesworth & Koch has been sold to Floyd S. Stiles, of Holly, Mich., who will take possession on or before July 1.

Lansing, Mich.—The state supreme court has granted a motion asking leave to appeal from its ruling in March that the Michigan chain store tax law was constitutional, and chain store operators are preparing to carry their fight to the U. S. Supreme Court.

Detroit, Mich.—Thomas J. Kissane, who for many years was associated with his son Thomas in the elevator business, died in Grace Hospital, this city, on June 1, after a year's illness. Born in Detroit in 1865, he had lived here all his life. His wife, two sons and two daughters survive him.

MINNESOTA

Faribault, Minn.—T. W. Hunter has re-opened the Hunter Feed Mill here, near the Rock Island depot.

Eden Valley, Minn.—The roof of the elevator owned by Ben Garding was damaged by hail and wind on June 10.

Tracy, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has appointed Theodore Torgimson, formerly of Kenneth, Minn., manager of its elevator.

Kenneth, Minn.—Theodore Torgimson, manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, has resigned to take a similar position at Tracy, Minn.

Argyle, Minn.—The Farmers & Merchants Elvtr. Co. will renew its articles of incorporation for 30 years, when same expire with this month.

Hawley, Minn.—The mill owned by C. W. Scow and stock owned by the Hawley Flour Mills were slightly damaged by windstorm on June 12.

Blue Earth, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has appointed John A. Johnson, of Klester, manager of its elevator, succeeding A. C. Stolte, who is retiring.

Belle Plaine, Minn.—Hoelz Bros., of Plato, have closed their feed mill at that point and have moved to Belle Plaine, where they will re-open their mill.

Cottonwood, Minn.—New iron roofs are being installed on the elevator at this station for the National-Atlas Elvtr. Co. The T. E. Ibberson Co. has the contract.

Minneapolis, Minn.—New members of the Chamber of Commerce include Walter Stanger, with Louis Dreyfus & Co.; Robt. F. Straub, of Bunge-North American Grain Corp.

Vining, Minn.—Hans P. Berg, who for many years operated the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at this point, died at his home on June 2, at the age of 82 years. A daughter survives him.

Lawndale, Minn.—Ole Carlsrud has been appointed manager of the Farmers Grain & Merc. Co.'s elevator here, succeeding Julius Lyngas, who has been transferred by the company to Rothsay, Minn.

Rothsay, Minn.—Julius Lyngas, manager of the company's elevator at Lawndale, has been transferred by the Farmers Grain & Merc. Co. to its elevator at this point, succeeding Carl V. Johnson, resigned.

Renville, Minn.—Extensive improvements are being made in the elevator and feed mill owned by the Farmers Elvtr. Co. A new one-ton Strong-Scott Mixer is a part of the new equipment. The T. E. Ibberson Co. is doing the work.

Minneapolis, Minn.—T. F. Yarger has been made vice-pres. of Farm Service Stores, Inc., with headquarters in this city. He is also vice-pres. of the western division. His duties will include looking after the seed activities of the company.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The Midway Elvtr., located on the Great Northern tracks and having a capacity of 1,000,000 bus., has been bot by the Bunge-North American Corp. from the John Kellogg Co. It is reported that William G. Kellogg will be local manager for the Bunge interests.

MISSOURI

Adrian, Mo.—A. B. Harriman & Son have installed an overhead truck lift.

Maryville, Mo.—Rumor reports that a flour mill is to be built here, at an early date.

St. Louis, Mo.—A dinner and outing was held by the St. Louis Grain Club on June 11, at the Norwood Country Club.

Pilot Grove, Mo.—Leonard Zeller has purchased J. A. Brownfield's grain elevator here. Associated with him will be his brother, O. J. Zeller, who will act as manager of the elevator.



WORLD'S LARGEST ELEVATOR

13,000,000 BU.—ALBANY PORT DISTRICT COM., ALBANY, N. Y.

Operated by

CARGILL GRAIN CO., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Equipped with **THE GRAIN DRIER WITHOUT A BOILER**

That's a **Randolph**—operated by oil.

Manufactured by

O. W. RANDOLPH CO., TOLEDO, OHIO, U. S. A

Webb City, Mo.—The Farmers Ass'n is installing a General Electric overhead traveling truck lift in its elevator.

Marshall, Mo.—The Rea & Page Milling Co. suffered some hail damage to its mill plant on June 19. Slight damage was sustained by the company to its electrical equipment June 13.

Carrollton, Mo.—The cribbed, ironclad elevator being built here by B. F. Knipschild & Bros., of Norborne, Mo., as reported in the Journals last number, is equipped with a 15-ton Howe Truck Scale with a 22x9-foot platform. The A. F. Roberts Const. Co. has the building contract.

St. Louis, Mo.—A farewell dinner was given to James F. Mullin before his departure for Minneapolis, where his firm, Louis Dreyfus & Co., is transferring him, to have charge of the company's recently opened office there, friends on the Merchants Exchange also presenting him with a token of friendship.

Springfield, Mo.—John Helvig, for many years manager of the Missouri Farmers Ass'n Milling Co. (a unit of the Missouri Farmers Ass'n, Inc.), manufacturer of mixed feeds and cornmeal, resigned recently and has been succeeded by J. A. Johnson, who formerly conducted one of the company's stores at Marshfield, Mo., but recently has been assistant auditor of the ass'n.

Knobnoster, Mo.—Besides the 60,000-bu. reinforced concrete addition of four tanks and three interstice bins recently completed by Lay & Carr (as reported in the Journals last number), operating as the Knobnoster Elvtr. Co., giving the company a total capacity of 120,000 bus., some remodeling was done to the old elevator by the builders, the Keystone Const. Co., and an overhead truck lift, supplied by the General Equipment Co., was installed.

Golden City, Mo.—The 20,000 bu., balloon-constructed, ironclad elevator of the Morrison-Gregg-Mitchell Grain Co., being built by Ben Munson, as reported in the Apr. 24 Journals, is nearly completed. It has one leg, with 9x5-inch DP cups, capable of elevating 2,500 bus. per hour. Power for the leg is from a 7½-h.p. motor thru a Winter Head Drive, and grain is dumped by a Clow-Winter Pneumatic Truck lift. Grain is distributed to the bins of the elevator by a Western Distributor. A 6-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale weighs outbound grain; a 15-ton Fairbanks Truck Scale weighs grain received.

St. Joseph, Mo.—Quaker Oats Co. has let a contract to Edwin Ahlskog for construction of a 30,000-bu., re-inforced concrete, truck load receiving elevator adjacent to its Aunt Jemima plant here. The structure is to be approximately 36x36 feet on the ground, and will contain its storage space in 22 bins. Machinery to be installed will include one fast-handling leg, a corn sheller in the basement, a corn cleaner in the cupola, a short horizontal conveyor belt for transfer of grain to the company's terminal storage tanks, individual motors, and a 500-bu. hopper scale. The hopper scale is to be located in a pit under a wide receiving driveway, to receive grain direct from trucks as they are dumped, and empty into the elevator boot. Large trucks are to be dumped by hinging the 45-foot floor of the driveway at the back end, blocking the wheels of the trucks, and lifting the front end of the driveway platform by motor operated cable and windlass rigging.

KANSAS CITY LETTER

Mrs. Frank A. Theis is reporting as improving steadily after undergoing a major operation at a local hospital recently.

The Scouler-Bishop Grain Co. will assume the lease of the Eagle Elvtr., on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, as of June 30. This 280,000-bu. elevator has been operated by the Vanderslice-Lynds Co. This is the first Kansas City elevator to be operated by the Scouler-Bishop Co., which has a terminal elevator at Omaha and one at Superior, Neb.

George A. Aylesworth, who is well known in the grain trade and a charter member of the Kansas City Board of Trade, has severed his connection with the Great Western Elvtr. Co., of this city, of which he was the active head, and has become vice-pres. of the Lathrop-Marshall Grain Co., having charge of the milling wheat merchandising department of that company. The Great Western Elvtr., capacity 1,000,000 bus., owned by the Chicago Great Western Railroad, formerly under lease to the Great Western Elvtr. Co., has been leased to the Lathrop-Marshall Co.

The Dreyer Commission Co. has moved its local branch offices to 1033 Board of Trade Bldg. Charles B. Dreyer is local manager.

Rebuilding of its plant severely damaged by fire last September will soon be started by the Tarkio Molasses Feed Co., which has manufactured its feeds in a plant leased from the Arcady Farms Milling Co. since the fire. The walls left standing by the fire will be made fireproof and two additional units will be built, each four stories high, increasing the total floor space by approximately 40,000 square feet. All new machinery will be installed in the rebuilt plant, which is expected to open about Sept. 1. The capacity of the plant will be about 300 tons of feed daily and storage for 55 cars of molasses.

We have taken over the 1,000,000-bu. capacity elevator known as the National Elvtr. [operated by the Farmers National Grain Corp., whose lease expired last month], June 15. Thru the co-operation of the Alton Railroad [owner of the elevator] we have, effective June 15, changed the name to the Alton Elvtr. It is located at Hardesty and East Bottoms. The Alton Elvtr. located at First and Lydia, which we have ceased operating, was of 750,000 bus. capacity. Our superintendent, Roy F. Harp, who was in charge of this elevator, has been retained as superintendent of the Alton Elvtr. at Hardesty and East Bottoms, which we are now operating.—Wolcott & Lincoln, Inc., J. E. Stadler.

Kansas City, Kan.—The day before the "Memphis" unit of the Frisco Elvtr., owned by the Frisco Railroad and operated under lease by the Lathrop-Marshall Grain Co., was to resume operation after undergoing extensive repairs to its equipment, due to flood waters in the basement, the huge structure, of wood and sheet-metal, burned on June 10 in the afternoon; loss estimated at \$200,000; covered by insurance. The elevator contained over 100,000 bus. of corn and approximately 25,000 bus. of wheat, some of which can be salvaged. This unit derived its name from the fact that it was brot from Memphis, Tenn., to Kansas City by the Frisco Railroad 45 years ago. Both building and machinery were dismantled in Memphis and re-assembled in Kansas City. With the second unit, the Frisco Elvtr. had a capacity of 1,000,000 bus. The burned unit will be rebuilt, operation continuing in the meantime in the rest of the elevator.

MONTANA

Lane, Mont.—The International Elvtr. Co. is motorizing its elevator here. The T. E. Ibberson Co. has the contract.

Wolf Point, Mont.—An exposure fire caused only slight damage to the elevator of the Occident Elvtr. Co. on June 9.

Terry, Mont.—High wind damaged the roofing on the warehouse and office of the International Elvtr. Co. on May 20.

Flaxville, Mont.—A new 15-ton, 26-foot Fairbanks Scale is being installed at the International Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here. The T. E. Ibberson Co. is doing the work.

Loring, Mont.—J. R. Dean has resigned as manager of the local St. Anthony & Dakota Elvtr. Co.'s elevator and is moving to California. He has been succeeded here by E. M. Lovejoy.

Great Falls, Mont.—The Rocky Mountain Elvtr. Co. is reported to have bot the line of 18 elevators formerly owned and operated by the Lake Grain Co., bankrupt, at a price of \$100,000. The elevators have been operating under a lease to the Greeley Elvtr. Co.

Wolf Point, Mont.—The 35,000-bu. elevator here owned by the Atwood-Larson Co., of Minneapolis, and leased to the Equity Elvtr. Co., burned at 1 a. m., Sunday, June 9. The elevator was about half full of wheat, part of which can be salvaged. Several cars of government seed wheat had been shipped to Minneapolis a few days before the fire. The elevator, which was covered with sheetiron, was built by the wheat pool nine years ago.

Navajo, Mont.—The elevator here, operated for a number of years past by the Tenny Co., of Minneapolis, burned at about midnight, June 3; it contained about 3,000 bus. of wheat. The government seed wheat had been shipped out, but there was about 300 bus. of government flax still held there for seed. It was impossible to save the elevator, as Navajo has no fire apparatus. The elevator was formerly owned and operated by Kanning Bros., of Wolf Creek.

Chinook, Mont.—The Chinook Elvtr. Co.'s elevator caught fire from exposure to the St. Anthony & Dakota Elvtr. Co.'s fire of June 1, reported in the Journals last number, and was destroyed also; total loss estimated at \$40,000, about equally divided between the two; both elevators covered by insurance. The St. Anthony & Dakota Elvtr. contained about 9,000 bus. of wheat, of which it is expected that nearly 4,000 bus. can be salvaged. The Chinook Elvtr. Co.'s house contained only about a car of wheat and a car of flax, one carload of wheat having been loaded out that morning. Both companies plan to rebuild.

NEBRASKA

Liberty, Neb.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here has been sold to the O'Neal Grain Co.

Waterloo, Neb.—Earl Trullinger has been appointed manager of the Waterloo Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, succeeding E. N. Pike, and will be assisted by his son, Keith.

Grafton, Neb.—The McNeil Grain Co. has had a new motor installed in its elevator and the house repaired in preparation for the new crop, the Van Ness Const. Co. doing the work.

Adams, Neb.—Rudolph Beckman is the new manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, succeeding Glenn Terp, who resigned and will go to Florida to give more attention to property interests there.

Columbus, Neb.—While driving to Kansas City to visit an older son, Gerald Ehnberger, head of the Golden West Grain Co., of this city, his wife and an 11-year-old son suffered severe injuries in an auto accident near Savannah, Mo.

Bradshaw, Neb.—G. A. Slinger is razing his elevator here, the former J. H. Currie Grain Co. elevator erected 30 years ago by Mr. Currie, now deceased, and will replace it with a new, modern structure. Ned Cramer has the contract for construction.

Bertrand, Neb.—The Bertrand Equity Union Exchange awarded the contract for the erection of an elevator, replacing the fire loss of two years ago, to the W. H. Cramer Const. Co. The work has been somewhat delayed on account of the strike on the West Coast holding back some lumber shipments.

Osceola, Neb.—The Farmers Grain Co. is having its elevator repaired. New spouting is being put in and one leg torn out and another one repaired. The driveway is being widened and a new floor put in. A new Clow-Winter 6-foot Air Dump is also being installed. The Van Ness Const. Co. is doing the work.

Wareham (Randolph p. o.), Neb.—The old elevator here built 32 years ago is being razed and the lumber, in almost as good condition as when the elevator was built, is being salvaged. Two elevators used to do a thriving grain business here, but the remaining one, owned by Charles Ronan, can handle it now.

Lincoln, Neb.—At the hearing by the state railroad commission on grain storage charges four elevator operators appeared to testify. H. L. Aden, of Walton, said that there should be a regulation that would force the payment where grain is left in storage for a short time only, of a handling charge. Where the grain is finally sold to the elevator man a margin of 2 cents a bu. above the market takes care of this, but the trucks have invaded the field of grain-carrying so that the practice is growing on the part of owners of stored grain to sell their holdings at the Omaha market and truck it there, getting a better price than the elevator man cares to pay because he uses the railroads to get it to terminal markets while the trucks charge less. Mr. Aden said that there was also a tendency on the part of the owners of stored grain to sell in small lots to feeders in their neighborhood, and under the terms of storage the elevator had to handle the grain as desired without additional charge. This made the storage undesirable, and he did not desire it under those conditions.

Consign
Scouler-Bishop Grain Co.
KANSAS CITY—OMAHA

Brainard, Neb.—The Farmers Terminal Elevator Co. has put a new roof on its office building and has covered the interior walls and ceiling with fibreboard of the grooved panel style. A new floor is also being laid.

Lincoln, Neb.—J. A. Dickinson, with the Updike Grain Co. for many years, died at a local hospital on June 11, at the age of 74 years. He had lived in this city for 30 years. His wife and a married daughter survive him.

NEW ENGLAND

Princeton, Mass.—The safe of the W. N. Potter grain store at Princeton Depot was rifled of \$150 by robbers June 12.—L. V. S.

Cambridge, Mass.—A new plant has been opened here by Philip Silbert, New England representative of the National Grain & Yeast Co.

BOSTON LETTER

L. A. O'Brien was elected to active membership in the Boston Grain & Flour Exchange.—L. V. S.

Frank J. Ludwig, of C. M. Cox Co., is touring Ireland with Mrs. Ludwig, Miss Mary Ludwig and Mrs. Cameron Ludwig, in their beach wagon.—L. V. S.

Harry Vaughn, of C. M. Cox Co., who spent several weeks in Florida for his health this past winter and, since returning, was in the hospital for several weeks, is back at work again.—L. V. S.

J. A. Streicher, representing the Hiram Walker interests in the grain trade, and a member of the Boston Grain & Flour Exchange, who came to Boston from Toledo, experiences much difficulty finding his way around. Friends at the Exchange presented him with a large wrist compass so that he will be able to go in one direction and avoid finding himself back at the starting point, as he admits doing several times.—L. V. S.

Death came suddenly, on June 9, to Philip J. Baird, who was connected with the Boston Grain & Flour Exchange for many years, coming to this city in 1895 to engage in the grain and flour business, at that time organizing the firm of Baird & Co. Mr. Baird, who was 74 years of age, had gone to Vermont for his son, Philip J., Jr., who was attending Norwich University, and died at Groton, Vt. His widow and three sons survive him.

NEW YORK

Buffalo, N. Y.—The McConnell Grain Corp. has added a Boss Stationary Loader to its equipment.

New York, N. Y.—J. J. Dumphy, an old-time grain broker and member of the Produce Exchange, died June 13, at the age of 72 years.

New York, N. Y.—New members of the Produce Exchange include Kay Kimbell, headquarters, Ft. Worth, Tex., who has been elected to associate membership, Josef Feuer, Adolph Mayer and Jas. A. O'Neill.

New York, N. Y.—Seth W. Fox, age 88 years, one of the old members of the New York Produce Exchange, died June 7. Until his retirement, he was for many years with the shipping and commission firm of Bartram & Co.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The newly acquired plant of the Rex Grain & Milling Co. will start operating soon. A new hammer mill, new Howes Clipper, and individual motors are being installed. The elevator (formerly known as the "Globe") is being remodeled and its 125,000-bu. capacity is being increased by 20% thru rearrangement of some of the bins. The elevator has been in operation during alterations.—C. Weydman, McConnell & Weydman.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Local elevators are demanding relief from the 10-months' restriction placed by the tariff act of 1930 on Canadian grain in storage bond in United States ports. Other imported commodities may be held for three years, and the elevators are demanding that grain be accorded the same treatment as other commodities, holding that 10 months is too short time to risk storing and handling it. The elevators demanding such relief include: Concrete, Central, Nisbet, Electric, Superior, Dakota, Great Eastern, Marine A, Marine B, Canadian Pool, Evans, Monarch, Connecting Terminal and Seneca.

NORTH DAKOTA

Manfred, N. D.—The Manfred Co-op. Grain Co. is having its elevator painted and repaired.

Denhoff, N. D.—Wind damaged the roof of the coal shed of the Denhoff Grain Co. on May 1.

Casselton, N. D.—Wind damaged shingles of driveway and office roof of the Casselton Elevator Co. on June 3.

Michigan, N. D.—The siding on the elevator of John S. Aker was slightly damaged by windstorm on June 9.

Clifford, N. D.—Windstorm slightly damaged the elevator of the Clifford Farmers Co-op. Elevator Co. on June 13.

Hatton, N. D.—Louis Gjere has sold his elevator here and will move to Cando, where he will operate an elevator.

Portland, N. D.—R. L. Routlisburg, of Knox, has taken over the management of the Farmers Union elevator here.

Mortimer, N. D.—On June 13 the J. C. Miller Elevator sustained windstorm damage consisting principally of broken windows.

Brocket, N. D.—The Equity Trading & Grain Co. has awarded contract for the construction of a 40,000-bu. elevator here to the J. H. Fisch Co.

Sherwood, N. D.—On June 12 the elevator and stock of the Riebe Grain Co. were destroyed by fire of undetermined origin. Insured for \$8,000.

Cogswell, N. D.—A. O. Bakke, manager of the Co-op. Grain Co.'s elevator has resigned his position, effective July 1, and will go to Elliott, N. D., to take a similar position.

Park River, N. D.—The flour mill here operated by Paulson & Dahl, burned at 3 a. m., May 27. Andrew Catherwood, owner of the building, estimated his loss at \$500, no insurance (expired Apr. 1); the loss sustained by Paulson & Dahl, who owned the equipment, was estimated at about \$2,500, no insurance.

Sherwood, N. D.—Two masked gunmen held up Manager A. F. Hain, of the Sherwood Farmers Co-op. Elevator Co.'s elevator, early Saturday morning, May 25, and forced him to open the vault, which they ransacked, taking \$361 in currency, leaving checks and Canadian bills. Both thieves wore masks and gloves. They ordered Mr. Hain inside the vault, closed the doors and made their get-away. Mr. Hain was released about three-quarters of an hour later by the second man, on his arrival at the elevator.

Benedict, N. D.—In the fire of May 28, reported in the Journals last number, the Benedict Farmers Co-op. Elevator Co. lost 10,700 bus. of grain, including 4,600 bus. of wheat, 1,100 bus. of government wheat, 1,600 bus. of oats, 400 bus. of flax, 1,500 bus. of corn and 1,500 bus. of durum wheat, in addition to its elevator; insurance was carried. A warehouse filled with 4,600 pounds of soybeans and 50,000 pounds of relief flour burned also but the contents were saved. Active work by the firemen saved the O. & M. Elevator, which caught from exposure. An unconfirmed report is that the Farmers Co. will rebuild before harvest.

OHIO

North Lewisburg, O.—Clark & Chamberlain have installed a Boss Stationary Loader.

New Petersburg, O.—Ralph Rea has opened a feed store here and will also do grinding.

Mechanicsburg, O.—The Ohio Grain Co. recently installed a new 20-ton scale with a 30-foot platform.

Lindsey, O.—Frank H. Ryer, manager of the Farmers Merc. & Elevator Co., died May 24, at the age of 64 years.

Navarre, O.—Thompson & Whitmire are installing a new Kelly Duplex Ear Corn Crusher & Feed Regulator.

Milford Center, O.—The Ohio Grain Co. has installed a direct-connected hammer mill, operated by a 50-h.p. electric motor.

Circleville, O.—The first group meeting of grain dealers will be held in Circleville early in July. Harry Heffner will have charge.

Woodstock, O.—A new hammer mill, operated by a 45-h.p. electric motor, is being installed at the local elevator of the Ohio Grain Co., headquarters Milford Center.

Middle Point, O.—Thieves blew open the safe of the Middle Point Equity Exchange's elevator with nitro-glycerine during the night of June 14, and secured a loot of \$160.

Columbus, O.—The following firms joined the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n at its recent meeting: Ray Latham, Unionville Center, O.; Continental Export Co., Columbus, O., and Silmo Chemical Co., Vineland, N. J.

Dresden, O.—G. F. Littick, proprietor of the Dresden Mill Co., the plant including an elevator, is installing a new Kelly Duplex Feed Mixer, with motor drive. The machine is of one ton capacity and plans have been made to manufacture feeds under the company's own brand.

Hamilton, O.—The trap set by the local police for 64 nights to snare the burglars who had knocked combinations from seven office safes here since Apr. 7, was sprung at 1 a. m., June 18, when one of the policemen shot and killed a prowler in the office of the Farm Service Stores, formerly the Elkenberry Grain Co. His accomplice escaped for the time being.

Columbus, O.—Continental Grain Co. will take over the 360,000-bu. storage unit connected with the Gwinn Milling Co.'s plant here as of July 1, and will do a general grain merchandising business. Farmers National Grain Corp. has had the elevator heretofore and is reported to be retiring from operations in this market. Clarence C. Fivian is manager for Continental.

Ashtabula, O.—Fred H. Magoon has succeeded E. E. Hawk, recently resigned, as vice-pres. and general manager of the central division of Farm Service Stores, Inc., with headquarters in this city. For the past year Mr. Magoon's headquarters have been in Minneapolis, where he has served as vice-pres. of the company, previous to which time he was with the company at Baltimore, Md.

McComb, O.—The Northwestern Ohio Grain Dealers Ass'n held its second meeting this year on June 3, in this city, in the basement of the Methodist Church, more than 100 persons attending. The principal speaker was William Manahan, of Defiance, whose subject was "Our Country." Oscar Weiker, of Upper Sandusky, spoke on "Trying to Collect Accounts"; William Bricker, of Oak Harbor, on "Keeping Merchandise and Accounts in Order"; Charles Holton, of Toledo, on "Special Collection Work for Elevators." J. C. Maurer and Charles Latshaw, both of Fostoria, also spoke. The session began with a banquet at 7 p. m., being followed by a program, which included musical numbers and readings, the talks and business session following. The ass'n accepted the invitation of F. C. Sparks, sec'y, to meet at Tiffin the second Monday in July.

OKLAHOMA

Stillwater, Okla.—On June 2 hail damaged the mill plant of the Stillwater Milling Co.

Walters, Okla.—We have organized the Walters Co-op. Elevator Ass'n.—B. W. Russell, mgr.

Sentinel, Okla.—Ernest Corbin's elevator has been leased to Jim Tatum and A. J. Crabtree, who are operating it under the name of Crabtree & Tatum.

Tulsa, Okla.—L. D. Shannon, owner of the Shannon Feed Store, which recently moved to larger quarters and now occupies three floors and a basement, expects to build a feed mill in this city before long.

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Official Brown-Duval Moisture Testers	Sample Pans
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Sieves—Grain and Seed	Weight Per Bushel
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CHICAGO ILLINOIS

Purcell, Okla.—We have recently taken over the Robertson-Archer Co., which was an old established grain business.—The Robertson Co., J. M. Robertson.

Carnegie, Okla.—Ross McClure has succeeded the firm of Thomas McClure as operator of the grain elevator here which formerly was a partnership of Ross McClure and J. R. Thomas.

Carmen, Okla.—The Feunquay Grain Co., of Enid, has leased the elevator here owned by the Burgin Grain Co. and located on the Frisco right-of-way. The new operators will put the equipment in good condition and be ready to handle the new crop.

Stillwater, Okla.—The Stillwater Milling Co. has leased elevators and storage tanks at Perry, Crescent, Guthrie, Orlando, and Pleasant Valley, the capacities of the elevators being 30,000, 5,000, 50,000, 5,000 and 1,500 bus., respectively. The grain storage capacity of the company's local plant is 20,000 bus.

Chelsea, Okla.—After being idle for two years, the Jeffries Mill will be re-opened soon, with J. E. Singer, of Rogersville, Mo., in charge, and the milling operations handled by Mr. Singer's two sons. The machinery has been re-conditioned, a hammermill will be installed and a line of mixed feeds handled. Flour and feed will be manufactured.

Pond Creek, Okla.—On June 1 O. L. Caple became the sole owner of the Pond Creek Elvtr. Co., having bot the interest of his partner, R. E. James. Messrs. Caple and James have been in business together for 10 years, purchasing the elevator from W. B. Johnston in 1925, at which time they had a third partner, G. W. Halcomb. Mr. James will devote his time to his farm at the south edge of town.

Arapaho, Okla.—I wish to announce to my many old-time grain friends that I have returned from my four years' vacation in California, Washington and Oregon (owing to this wonderful New Deal), and returned to my first love. I have taken over the Farmers' Union Co-op. Ass'n of Arapaho and added livestock, with my new partner, Tom Cooper, one of the most successful stockmen of Custer County, Okla., which should give us a nice business. My partner Tom will handle the stock. I will handle the grain end.—W. M. Black, Black & Cooper Grain Co.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Pendleton, Ore.—R. M. Crommelin has been elected pres. of the North Pacific Millers Ass'n.—F. K. H.

Latah, Wash.—The Roberts-Lukins Warehouse Co. has let a contract for the construction of a 50x150-foot grain warehouse here.

Washtucna, Wash.—The Washtucna Grain Growers are reported to be contemplating purchasing grain storage space here and at McAdam.

Troy, Ida.—We are building a new warehouse here, 40x100 feet, of wood construction, on a concrete foundation, with metal roof.—Latah County Grain Growers, Inc.

Lewiston, Ida.—It is reported that a deal is pending for the sale of the milling properties of the Vollmer-Clearwater Co. to the Lewiston Grain Growers.

Aberdeen, Wash.—Grays Harbor Feed Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$5,000; incorporators: D. M., Harriet E. and Elizabeth Bell; grain, hay and produce.

Willada (p. o. name Lancaster), Wash.—A grain warehouse having a capacity of about 90,000 bus. is under construction here for the St. John Grain Growers.

Sunset, Wash.—The St. John Grain Growers have let the contract for the erection of a grain warehouse at this point, to have a capacity of approximately 90,000 bus.

Davenport, Wash.—An option to buy the Davenport Mill & Elvtr. Co.'s plant here is said to have been taken by the Washington State Grange, which contemplates engaging in the manufacture of flour.

Scio, Ore.—R. V. Carleson has disposed of his interest in the Scio Mill & Elvtr. Co. to J. D. Densmore, Jr. (who has been with the company for several years), and Carl S. Lima, of Salem, who is moving to this point.

Tilma (Tekoa p. o.), Wash.—Strauss & Co. are constructing a new grain warehouse, to be 50x120 feet and joined to the present warehouse of the company. The building will be of frame construction and will be equipped with electrical appliances for handling grain.

Idahome, Ida.—The elevator of the Burley Flour Mill was entered by thieves during the night of May 23, and a large adding machine and several sacks of flour stolen. The gas station adjoining the elevator was also entered, some gasoline and oil taken and considerable gas wasted.

Portland, Ore.—Minor injuries were sustained by Louis Wolf, federal grain exchange supervisor, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, recently when he was struck by one of the new trackless trolleys in this city, due to the fact that he was not expecting it to come up to the curb for him to board it.

Portland, Ore.—When his machine was recently side-swiped on the highway between Seattle and Tacoma, Thomas Kerr, of Kerr Gifford & Co., was painfully injured, his arm being broken in two places and the flesh severely torn. He was brot by plane to this city and taken to a local hospital, later in the week being taken home.

Kiona, Wash.—Later reports estimated the loss sustained in H. B. Williams' grain warehouse fire late in May, reported in the Journals last number, to be more than \$10,000. Two warehouses, 7,000 bus. of wheat and two box cars burned. Most of the wheat was owned by the Horse Heaven Irrigation district. The loss was partly covered by insurance.

Helix, Ore.—We are building a wood elevator [as reported in the Journals last number] of 70,000 bus. storage capacity. We are using regular belt and cups for elevation and conveyor belts for bringing the wheat back to the elevator legs. Webster Brinkley is furnishing the machinery. W. H. Huntington is the builder. It is a farmer's elevator.—S. E. Brogetti.

Spokane, Wash.—The Roberts-Davis Co. has been formed here by J. H. Roberts, who formerly operated the J. H. Roberts Grain Co. at Colfax, Wash., and Fred Davis, formerly with the Boyd-Conlee Co. as chief grain buyer, who resigned recently to become associated with Mr. Roberts. A warehouse has been taken over by the new firm, which will deal in grain, feed and hay.

Pullman, Wash.—The wheat damaged in the \$100,000 fire last month that destroyed the warehouses of the Pullman Grain Growers and the Northwest Dock & Elvtr. Co., as reported in the Journals last number, has been bot at a reported price of 20 cents a bu. by J. J. Chisholm & Co., of Walla Walla. It is expected that the Pullman Growers will rebuild their warehouse soon.

PENNSYLVANIA

Woodbury, Pa.—The Woodbury Milling Co. has purchased a new Kelly Duplex Feed Mixer, one-ton capacity, to run with the company's water power.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Glenham, S. D.—T. L. Inslund, of Faith, has taken over the management of the Geo. C. Bagley Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here.

Manchester, S. D.—A new coal shed will be built at this point for the National-Atlas Elvtr. Co. by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Viborg, S. D.—H. B. Erickson is installing in one of his two elevators here a Winters Head Drive and Fairbanks-Morse Motor, purchased thru C. H. Townsend, of R. R. Howell & Co.

Gorman, S. D.—The National-Atlas Elvtr. Co. has sent a new agent from Mellette, S. D., to manage its elevator here, succeeding Kenneth Wise, who was manager for George P. Sexauer & Son, former owner.

St. Onge, S. D.—The Tri-State Milling Co. is having the machinery formerly in its elevator at Aladdin, Wyo., brot to its elevator at this point. Workmen are installing platform scales and a truck dump at the local house.

Canton, S. D.—Guy Bolden, who has served as manager of the Huntting-Randall Co.'s elevator at Primghar, Ia., for the past 11 months, has been transferred by the company to this point, his former home, to manage the elevator here.

De Smet, S. D.—Contract for the erection of a complete new coal shed to be built at this station for the National-Atlas Elvtr. Co. has been given to the T. E. Ibberson Co. This building will be 12 ft. long and have a slab foundation.

Pierre, S. D.—A retail sales tax will become effective in this state on July 1, when the gross income tax expires.

Letcher, S. D.—The National-Atlas Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here is being opened for business again after being closed a few years ago because of crop shortage. The building is being overhauled and general repairs made. The new manager is J. A. Sullivan, of Davis, S. D.

SOUTHEAST

Richmond, Va.—American Maize Products Co. of Virginia, Inc., has been chartered here to manufacture and deal in corn and corn products.

TENNESSEE

Nashville, Tenn.—After an illness of three weeks, John B. Patton, pres. of Patton, Hatcher & Ahern, grain and feed company, died at his home in this city recently.

Nashville, Tenn.—John B. Patton, pres. of the firm of Webb, Patton & Hatcher, grain and feed, died at his home in this city on June 13, after an illness of three weeks. For the past several years he had retired from active business.

Columbia, Tenn.—W. N. Butler & Co., feed and flour manufacturers, recently installed a truck dump elevator for the handling of all grain at their mill, also a hay grinding machine. A number of improvements being made at the company's elevator include a hopper dump mounted on scales, with elevators and conveyors running to all bins.

TEXAS

Crosbyton, Tex.—The Harvest Queen Mill & Elvtr. Co. suffered slight windstorm damage to its property on May 14.

Groom, Tex.—The Farmers Grain & Implement Co. sustained slight windstorm damage to its property late last month.

Plainview, Tex.—The Bawden Fuel & Feed Co. is installing a new Kelly Duplex Feed Mixer, one-ton capacity, with motor drive.

Floydada, Tex.—L. A. Marshall and Ed Brown, both of Floydada, have formed a partnership and will buy and ship wheat from Floydada. They bot the J. R. Yearwood lots on the A. T. & S. F. R. R. and are erecting office and scale on the lots. They will use an air blower to load the grain.—J. F. Boothe.

Clifton, Tex.—Kay Kimbell has purchased the plant of the Clifton Mill & Elvtr. Co., having a daily capacity of 200 barrels, which is being increased to 400 and the plant overhauled. Buster Graves, manager of the Kimbell elevator and mill at Whitewright, Tex., has been placed in charge here. Approximately 8,000,000 bus. of storage capacity is owned by the Kimbell interests and the total milling capacity is about 4,000 barrels daily, plants being located at Sherman, Wolfe City, Graham, Jacksboro and Clifton, Tex.

Fort Worth

The Fastest Growing Grain Market in the Southwest is the logical market for your grain.

Try any of these Fort Worth Grain and Cotton Exchange Members:

James E. Bennett & Co.

Grains, Stocks, Provisions

Smith-Ingraham Grain Co.

Domestic and Export Grains, Field Seeds

The Ft. Worth Elv. & Whsg. Co.

Federally Licensed Storage, Consignments

Lubbock, Tex.—Tillery-Simms Grain Co. is the name under which Oscar Tillery and Mr. Simms are operating in an office established here several months ago.

Crowell, Tex.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtrs. Ass'n has changed its name to the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n and increased its capital stock from non to \$50,000.

Leonard, Tex.—The Rigney Grain Co. recently destroyed by fire [as reported in the Journals last number] was owned by Rigney Bros., of Leonard, Tex., O. H. Black, manager. The business will be continued under the name of Rigney Bros., R. L. Rigney, manager. The Rigney Grain Co., destroyed by fire, was insured and Rigney Bros. are paying any liabilities. We handle about 15 or 20 cars of ear corn, 10 to 12 cars of oats and 10 cars of wheat, and do a general feed and coal business. The name Rigney Grain Co. will be dropped and business continued as Rigney Bros.—Rigney Bros.

WISCONSIN

Milton Junction, Wis.—R. B. Johnson has purchased a new Kelly Duplex Cutter Head for cracked corn.

Milwaukee, Wis.—New members of the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange include the recently formed grain futures firm of Donahue-Aston Co.

Reedsville, Wis.—It is reported that the Reedsville Co-op. Ass'n has decided to raise funds to build a grain elevator on the company's property in the village limits.

Biramwood, Wis.—C. H. Parduhn, who has operated the Northern Milling Co.'s elevator at this point for the past seven years, resigned recently and has taken a position at Oakfield, Wis.

Greenfield, Wis.—The Froedtert Grain & Malting Co., Inc., filed a statement with the securities and exchange commission early in June, seeking to issue 60,000 shares of \$15 par value preferred stock. The offering price is scheduled at \$15.75 per share.

WYOMING

Aladdin, Wyo.—The local elevator of the Tri-State Milling Co. is being dismantled and the machinery taken to St. Onge, S. D., to be used in the company's elevator there.

Eighteen suits to restrain the assessment and collection of hog processing tax are being filed by various meat packers in federal courts on the ground that the processing taxes are unconstitutional. If that tax is knocked out the AAA will join the dodos.

The overshadowing feature in the world's wheat situation now is the existence of the huge Canadian surplus, which will assume ominous proportions if western Canada comes thru with another big crop.—Fred A. Record.

Supply Trade

Topeka, Kan.—Ernest Engineering Co. has moved its offices to 301 Jackson St.

Kansas City, Mo.—M. H. Crosby, experienced grain elevator engineer, has joined the staff of Jones-Hettelsater Constr. Co.

Vancouver, Wash.—The John S. Metcalf Co. is preparing plans for the Port of Vancouver's projected new dock.

St. Louis, Mo.—Mrs. Emily P. Williams, vice-pres. of the Williams Patent Crusher & Pulverizer Co., and widow of M. F. Williams, founder of that company, died recently.

Ft. Wayne, Ind.—G. A. Holland, for many years advertising manager of Allied Mills, Inc., has resigned that position to open an advertising agency.

Kansas City, Mo.—H. C. King has acquired the stock of other stockholders in the Sunflower Chemical Co., and is now in complete control of the company.

Minneapolis, Minn.—James K. Howie, former head miller with the Washburn-Crosby Co., and in later years a milling engineer representing mill machinery manufacturers in this section, died June 10.

Advertising, with its power to explain, to convince, to stimulate action, can and will dispel lingering fear, it can and will rebuild confidence. Our job is to make advertising a better selling tool—a keener, sharper instrument of business.—Chester H. Lang, director of publicity, General Electric Co.

The following Illinois elevators have recently installed Fairbanks Scales: Atwood Grain & Supply Co., Atwood; Geo. Tjardes, Saybrook; Farmers Elevator Co., Cropsey; Scott & Peters, Illiopolis; Lawson Tjardes, Harpster; Farmers Grain Co., Gibson City; R. B. Stoddard, Minonk; J. M. Jones Co., Dewey.

Ithaca, N. Y.—At a recent meeting of the board of directors of the Morse Chain Co., the following officers were elected: D. B. Perry, pres.; C. J. Kenerson, vice-pres., gen'l mgr. and treas.; N. K. Van Osdol, sec'y and ass't gen'l mgr.; S. B. Waring, ass't sec'y and ass't treas. Frank W. Hawley was appointed sales manager of the automotive division and manager of the Detroit plant.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Forced by ill health to retire from business, S. C. Clow has sold his interests in the Clow-Winter Mfg. Co. to R. R. Howell & Co. Hereafter the Clow-

Winter line of grain elevator specialties, including direct connected head drives, pneumatic truck dumps, floating boots, metal and stone separators wheel locks, etc., will be manufactured, sold and serviced exclusively by R. R. Howell & Co.

Chicago, Ill.—The advertising agency of Evans Associates, Inc., which for some time past has occupied offices on the fifth floor at 225 N. Michigan Ave., have moved to larger, newly decorated quarters on the sixth floor of the same building. This move was necessitated by additions to the personnel, made to take care of a considerable increase in business resulting both from new accounts and the increased activities of old clients.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Recently off the press is a new Folder No. 1414, issued by Link-Belt Co., covering a line of portable belt conveyors for industrial plants, retail coal yards, building supply yards, and contractors, for handling loose or bagged bulk materials of practically every description. The machines illustrated are fully described, and embody a number of recent improvements in design and construction. A copy of folder will be sent to any interested reader upon request.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—The C. J. Tagliabue Mfg. Co. announces the appointment of E. D. Wacker as assistant general sales manager. Mr. Wacker has been with the company for eleven years, part of the time as manager of the Pittsburgh territory and, more recently, as division sales manager in charge of Snapon Controller sales for domestic refrigerators. A considerable portion of Mr. Wacker's time will be spent in the field, contacting sales representatives as well as jobbers.

Peoria, Ill.—Five new folders, covering the application of its diesel power units to a wide variety of installations, have been issued by Caterpillar Tractor Co. Diesel-electric generating sets; flour, feed and saw mills, pumping installations and gravel plants are the subjects of four of the mailing pieces. The fifth is devoted to a diversified list of machines such as excavators, cotton gins, industrial locomotives and in plants. Action pictures are featured with cost, operating and fuel saving information on each job.

Philadelphia, Pa.—SKF Industries, Inc., has covered a wide scope of bearing information in its 76-page edition of engineering data sheets just off the press. Subjects include index of bearing types; selection, mountings and lubrication of ball and roller bearings, self-aligning ball bearings, single row ball bearings, double row ball bearings, spherical roller bearings, cylindrical roller bearings, ball thrust bearings, conversion tables, transmission appliances, district offices, and tables showing principal dimensions, shaft fits and tolerances, housing fits and tolerances, removable sleeves, shaft lock-nuts and lockwashers, corner radii and shaft fillets. Readers of the Journal can obtain a copy of this book by writing the company.

Just Another Explosion

Illustrated herewith is the remnants of the brick chimney and power house of the Ashland City Mills at Ashland, Ohio. Of course, the newspapers would immediately brand this disaster as another dust explosion, but it was not. An oil engine was exhausting into an idle brick smoke stack and through repeated explosions and vibrations or because of the explosion of accumulated gases in the smoke stack it fell down with a great crash.

It is contrary to safe practice to exhaust an oil or gas engine into a chimney flue or smoke stack. In fact, this practice is specifically prohibited by fire underwriters and is accompanied with so much danger that no property owner can afford to permit the practice to be continued.



Exhausting Oil Engine Into Idle Chimney Caused an Explosion.

Field Seeds

Clanton, Ala.—The Chilton County Exchange has succeeded the Southern Seed & Plant Co., Evan Farrish of the seed company continuing as manager.

Shell Rock, Ia.—Dan Jerolaman, Sr., has purchased a brick feed barn to be remodeled for drying hybrid seed corn and for the wholesaling of seeds and feeds.

Onslow, Ia.—A commodious old warehouse, 22x60 ft., has been purchased by Paul N. Smith, for remodeling into a drying house for hybrid seed corn.

Lebanon, Ind.—Hooton-Davis Seed Co. has been succeeded by Davis Seed Corp. The personnel is same as heretofore except as to Fred B. Hooton, who retired three years ago.

Evansville, Ind.—Oliver Riggs, for many years associated with the McCarty Seed Co., has resigned his position and gone into the seed and feed business for himself at Daylight, Ind.—W.B.C.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Government seed wheat amounting to 74 cars was received here June 18 from various points in the Northwest, where it had been placed in expectation of a demand.

Farmers took only two-thirds of the 19,000,000 bus. of seed grain accumulated by the government, and the remaining third is in store, including considerable durum wheat and 1,000,000 bus. of oats.

Garfield, Wash.—The Inland Empire Seed Co. has been formed by a union of the Garfield Feed & Fuel Co. and the Garfield Storage & Milling Co. with J. E. Kimberling pres. and Ford McDaniel manager.

Grants Pass, Ore.—The Rotary Club is sponsoring a seed growing project among the juveniles of the county in an effort to develop the seed raising industry in Josephine County to major proportions.—F.K.H.

Cincinnati, O.—The Federal Trade Commission has dismissed a complaint charging The Market Gardeners Seed Co. with unfair competition in the sale of agricultural seed to retail dealers in Kentucky and other states.

Lafayette, Ind.—Early varieties of corn such as M.A.C., Clement White Cap, Golden Glow and similar varieties, planted from June 18 to July 3 over a six-year period have averaged 52 bus. per acre at the Purdue University Agricultural Experiment Station and as this yield is only two to eight bushels less than when planted a month earlier these varieties may be expected to give fairly good yields if planted late in June or early in July in central Indiana.

Syracuse, N. Y.—New York state seedsmen will meet again July 20 at the Onondaga Hotel to continue efforts to organize a state ass'n. Spencer B. Eddy is chairman of the com'te drawing up by-laws. M. H. Anderson, Alex Sehlmeier and B. F. Metcalf are making arrangements for the next meeting. The annual dues are to be \$5.

Washington, D. C.—The Seed Conservation Com'te stated June 20 that it has turned over to the Soil Conservation Service upwards of 600,000 pounds of hegari and dwarf milo seed, and 5,000 bus. each of seed oats and seed barley for distribution to co-operating farmers within established erosion control projects who agree to plant it for cover purposes and for supplementary pasture in accordance with agreements entered into with the Soil Conservation Service. The object is to check the blowing of top soil, both to protect the land itself and to prevent damage to adjacent lands and crops.

Medford, Ore.—A shipment of 50,000 pounds of Rogue River Valley winter bluegrass seed, to be used by the soil erosion service in the drouth and dust districts of the middle west is announced by C. C. Hoover, who has developed the winter blue grass here. Winter bluegrass, or poa bulbosa, is related to the famous Kentucky bluegrass, but possesses characteristics foreign to most grasses. It grows in the winter and lies dormant in summer altho it forms a strong turf. Pasturage and hay value of the winter bluegrass is high, containing 8.26 per cent crude protein and 2.08 per cent fat, compared to 1.9 per cent crude protein and .7 per cent fat, in Kentucky bluegrass.—F.K.H.

Hartford, Conn.—The state seed law as amended in 1935 provides that seed mixtures, whether in bulk or packages, "shall have affixed thereto in a conspicuous place on the exterior of the container of such mixture a plainly written or printed tag or label in the English language, stating: (a) that such seed is a mixture; (b) the name and approximate percentage by weight of each kind of agricultural seed present in the mixture; (c) the approximate total percentage by weight of weed seeds as defined in sub-section C of Section 2076; (d) the approximate percentage by weight of inert matter; (e) the name and approximate number per ounce of each kind of the seeds or bulblets of noxious weeds listed in sub-section D of Section 2076, present, singly or collectively, in excess of one seed or bulblet in each 15 grams of such mixture; (f) the full name and address of the vendor of such mixture."

Lafayette, Ind.—A special three weeks' intensive course in seed testing will be offered at Purdue University for the first time from July 5 to July 27 as a part of the

regular summer session. The new course which will be in charge of Prof. J. H. Lefforge, of the agronomy department, and Regina B. Schulte, who is in charge of the seed testing laboratory of the State Chemist's Department, is designed to acquaint the seed analyst, seedsman, vocational teachers and others with the official methods of seed testing, both for germination and purity. The laboratory work of the course will be supplemented with lectures, laboratory work and field trips which will allow opportunity for first hand study of noxious and troublesome weeds, together with some of the most common poisonous plants found in Indiana. Due to limited laboratory facilities, the enrollment for the special course will be limited to fifteen students, and those interested are advised to send in their applications immediately to either Prof. J. H. Lefforge, Purdue University agronomy department, or Dr. H. R. Kraybill, state seed commissioner, Purdue University.

Bluegrass Seed Crop Large

Washington, D. C., June 24.—The Department of Agriculture estimates the production of rough, cured bluegrass at 1,800,000 to 2,000,000 bus.; compared with 375,000 last year, 1,300,000 in 1933, 1,400,000 in 1932 and the record crop of 3½ million in 1931.

Approximately 800,000 bus. of rough, cured seed is forecast in Kentucky; compared with 175,000 in 1934, 600,000 in 1933, 400,000 in 1932 and 2,300,000 in 1931. Acreage is estimated at 65% greater than last year and is expected to average 9 bus. an acre; against 4 last year.

Production of seed in the western district comprising Missouri, Kansas, Iowa and Nebraska is problematical owing to lateness of stripping but is tentatively estimated at a minimum of 1 million bus., with a possibility it may exceed the record crop of 1,200,000 bus. in 1931.

Carryover of seed is placed at 2,500,000 lbs., the smallest since 1931.

Argentine Government Pool Results

The grain board created by the Argentine government sustained a loss on 1934 operations of \$8,846,075, which was met in part out of profits made by the exchange control board on the sale of bills of exchange received in payment for the grain exported.

Wheat operations accounted for a loss of \$5,781,025 and corn \$105,909, while \$1,845 profit was made on flax. A statement of operations follows:

	Bus. bought	Cost	Profit or loss
Wheat	144,685,000	\$182,133,290	L. \$5,781,025
Corn	5,598,000	5,047,663	L. 105,909
Flax	70,000	182,954	F. 1,844
Total	150,353,000	\$187,413,907	L. \$5,885,090

To the above loss has to be added \$2,511,876.23 paid to the national bank for interest, of which \$1,071,068.12 was paid on the advances made by the bank to the sellers of 80% of the current value of the grain, and \$1,440,808.11 loaned to the board direct for the purpose of financing its operations. For salaries, rents and other general expenses there has also to be added \$755,285.61.

After making an adjustment in respect of commissions, there is left a net total loss of \$8,846,074.

How the politicians do love to engage in business at the expense of the tax payers.

FIELD SEEDS

WRITE OR WIRE FOR PRICES

SIOUX CITY SEED CO.

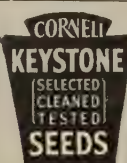
Truck Service from the following warehouses:

Sioux City	Iowa
Sioux Falls	So. Dak.
Norfolk	Nebr.
Carroll	Iowa
Billings	Mont.
Algona	Iowa
Fairmont	Minn.
Albert Lea	Minn.

Samples Furnished On Request

ED. F. MANGELSDORF & BRO.

Buyers and sellers of
Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, Lespedeza, Clovers, Timothy, Grasses, Fodder, Seeds, Sudan Grass, Soy Beans, Cow Peas
St. Louis, Missouri



BUYERS AND SELLERS
All Field and Grass Seeds
Mail Samples
CORNELL SEED COMPANY
Wholesale Field and Garden Seeds
ST. LOUIS, MO.

CRABBS REYNOLDS TAYLOR CO.
CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.
GRAIN
Clover and Timothy Seeds
GET IN TOUCH WITH US

Directory

Grass and Field Seed Dealers

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Crabbs, Reynolds, Taylor Co., clover, timothy.

FARINA, ILL.

Ging & Co., Red Top—carloads or less.

GIBSON CITY, ILL.

Noble Bros., wholesale field seeds.

PAULDING, O.

Stoller's Seed House, wholesale field seeds.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Mangelsdorf & Bro., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.
Cornell Seed Co., field and garden seeds.

SIOUX CITY, IOWA

Sloux City Seed Co., seed merchants.

Doctors Disagree on Seed Corn Treatment

Treating seed corn will not bring dead kernels back to life but will retard decay molds, particularly when wet, cold weather follows planting and thus insure better stands under these conditions, says R. J. Haskell, extension pathologist in the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Seed treatment has been found useful in Iowa, Minnesota, Illinois and Indiana. In Iowa, seven years of tests with farm seed showed an average increase in yield of 3.8 bushels an acre from treatments. In Illinois and Indiana similar increases have been obtained. Seed treatments give larger increases with poor seed than with high quality seed that is virtually disease free, he says.

Since no significant advantages in yield, quality of crop, or proportion of lodged or barren plants were observed from the treatment of seed corn, by the Kansas Experiment Station and the U. S. Department of Agriculture co-operating, with any of the various commercial chemical disinfectants thus far tested, chemical treatment of seed corn is not advised as a general practice for Kansas. Greater reliance should be placed in the field selection of sound, well-matured seed ears from erect stalks, to be followed by thorough and quick drying, report L. E. Melchers and A. M. Brunson, in the Journal of the American Society of Agronomy.

Imports of Forage Plant Seed

The Bureau of Plant Industry reports imports of forage plant seeds during May and during the 11 months ending May, compared with the like periods a year ago, in pounds, as follows:

	May		July 1 to May 31	
	1935	1934	1934-35	1933-34
Alfalfa	6,600	400	123,500	46,500
Bluegrass	8,400	8,000	128,600	116,400
Bromegrass	21,000	.....	392,000	40,200
Clover, crim....	7,800	.....	196,700	1,977,000
Clover, red....	27,200	66,700	101,000	11,000
Clover, white..	3,241,800	.....	1,082,000	962,200
Millet, foxtail..	28,900	.....	8,272,600	.....
Orchard	120,900	404,700	397,100	5,100
Rape, winter... 5,900	10,700	7,696,600	5,215,300	5,215,300
Ryegrass .....	.....	.....	401,000	531,600
Ryegrass, Ital. ....	.....	.....	34,000	26,400
Timothy	561,500	.....	4,722,100	.....
Vetch, hairy... ..	.....	.....	21,800	3,141,400
Vetch, Hung... ..	.....	.....	.....	269,700
Vetch, spring.. ..	30,700	7,000	8,900	707,500
Bentgrass	2,200	.....	11,300	58,700
Clover, suck... ..	1,000	.....	18,600	11,600
Dogtail, crest. ....	.....	.....	11,600	3,500
Fescue, chew... ..	105,100	47,400	700,800	1,030,300
Fescue, other... ..	.....	6,900	51,400	168,800
Meadow .....	.....	.....	5,300	2,000
Carpet	1,000	.....	10,600	2,000
Dallis	3,800	.....	40,100	6,300
Rescue	500	.....	3,900	4,400
Rhodes	900	100	12,400	1,700
Rough-stalked meadow	17,400	39,900	283,500	356,400
Sudan	5,025,200	80,900	8,998,300	80,900
Wood meadow .....	.....	2,300	400	9,300
Millet, Jap... ..	88,000	.....	428,600	.....
Peas, winter... ..	.....	.....	72,500	2,712,100
Trefoil, yellow	1,100	.....	11,300	2,000
Wheatgrass, slender	11,700	.....	108,700	31,000
Yarrow .....	.....	.....	2,900	500

Hegari in Kansas

By J. W. ZAHNLEY, Director, State Seed Laboratory.

Hegari will be offered in this state as a substitute for kafir in some instances this year, and it is not a very bad substitute in the eastern part of the state, if you can't get the good varieties of kafir, but I wouldn't accept it as a substitute later. Such a substitution has come to our attention in some instances. Seedmen are getting hegari from the irrigated section in Arizona and are bringing in a considerable quantity of it.

There was some produced in the southern part of this state. It is nice looking seed. The germination of part of it is quite good, altho I should not advise taking chances with it without a test. However, don't take it as a better variety than kafir.

When conditions are favorable and there is plenty of rainfall, dwarf hegari produces good yields. I almost hesitate to say that, because the next year you might be disappointed. It is erratic. One year it does well and perhaps the next year it will be very poor.

Will Pay 3-Cent Premium for Better Wheat

By W. B. CARLETON

In order to encourage growing a better quality of wheat in this territory, the Southwestern Indiana Wheat Improvement Committee is sponsoring a move to offer a premium of 3 cents per bushel on wheat that meets the standard described.

The Boonville Milling Co. at Boonville and the Igleheart Milling Co. at Evansville both have agreed to pay this premium for premium wheat. This program is effective in Warrick, Vanderburgh, Posey, Gibson, Knox, Davies and Sullivan counties.

In order to determine whether fields are eligible for this premium both the field and delivered grain will be inspected. The inspection service will be under the direction of the Wheat Improvement Committee and the decision of the representative will be final in all matters. This committee will cooperate with the Wheat Improvement program under the direction of the Agronomy Dept. of Purdue University.

The field inspection will be made just before harvest by a representative of the Wheat Improvement Committee. The threshed sample will be inspected by the receiving manager of the receiving station at time of delivery. The quality standards which must be met are as follows:

1. Sample must be of soft wheat variety adapted to Southern Indiana.
2. Sample must be above average in stand, uniformity, and vigor.
3. Must be 98% pure as to variety.
4. Must show no bunt or stinking smut; less than 5% of plants showing loose smut; and not enough scab to injure quality of threshed grain.
5. A. Must be entirely free from wild garlic and wild onions.
B. Must be free from rye, vetch, and other field crops.
C. Must not have more than a total of 48 noxious weeds such as cockle or cheat per acre.
6. The final date for receiving premium wheat by millers will be Dec. 1, 1935.
7. The delivered grain must grade No. 2 or better. Must be relatively free of weed seeds, foreign material and must not show serious damage from moisture, heat or weevil.

The above rules are not hard to meet where a high quality seed has been used. Growers whose seed stocks are only one or two years removed from certified seed will have little trouble. When seed is well cleaned, noxious weeds give little trouble.

Invalidation of the Frazier-Lemke farm moratorium law by the Supreme Court May 27 makes a poorer credit risk out of the few farmers who have taken advantage of the law, since the holder of the real estate mortgage now can foreclose and dispossess the farmer. However to voiding of the law will make it easier for farmers to borrow money in the open market.

Alfalfa as a Seed Crop

By H. L. WESTOVER, U. S. D. A.

There should be no attempt to thresh or hull alfalfa for seed until it is perfectly dry. Stacked alfalfa should have time to pass thru the sweat before threshing. The alfalfa huller is the most satisfactory machine, although on many farms the amount of seed produced would not justify the purchase of a huller. In this case, the later models of grain threshers equipped with the proper sieves and recleaning adjustments and operated by experienced threshers does satisfactory work.

The greatest demand is expected to be for seed of varieties such as Grimm, Cossack, Hardigan, Hardistan, Ladak and Northern Common. The greater part of all alfalfa seed is produced in the West where the climate is dry. In humid districts alfalfa seeds satisfactorily only when the moisture is so deficient that hay yields are very low. This usually is the second or third crop. When alfalfa is so stunted that the crop is hardly worth harvesting for hay, profitable yields of seed often are obtained. Such conditions existed in the East in 1930 and 1934 when seed was harvested in districts that normally do not produce seed.

Where seed production is the primary object thin stands are to be preferred. Where moisture is a limiting factor, somewhat better yields are usually obtained from cultivated rows. In experiments at the Utah Agricultural Experiment Station, the best yields of seed were obtained from 28-inch rows, with plants spaced 14 to 49 inches apart in the row. Such row seedings permit better control of weeds by cultivation, too alfalfa in rows is sometimes more difficult to harvest owing to the tendency to lodge. Rows have the additional advantage of requiring comparatively little seed, which may be a matter of considerable consequence in the case of new varieties, seed of which is rather scarce and high in price.

Indianapolis, Ind.—At the joint meeting of the American Millers Ass'n and the National Independent Millers Ass'n, held in this city last month, the consolidation of the two bodies was completed, the resulting organization to be known as the Independent American Millers Ass'n. The new officers are as follows: Pres., E. M. Haynes, Portland, Ind.; vice-pres., J. L. Davis, Seymour, Ind.; sec'y-treas., T. W. Vinson, Dawson Springs, Ky.

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Feedstuffs

Pastures improved by May and June rains have cut down the demand for mill feeds.

Kansas City, Mo.—The emergency having ceased E. O. Pollock, in charge of the federal live stock feed agency, has closed his office and returned to Washington.

Portland, Ore.—Fish meal factories have been opened at several points along the coast following the enactment of the law permitting purse seining for pilchard and herring.

Memphis, Tenn.—The executive com'te of the Southern Mixed Feed Mfrs. Ass'n at a meeting at French Lick, Ind., decided to reduce the annual dues to \$100 maximum, \$50 average and \$20 minimum effective in October.

St. Paul, Minn.—The record of analyses and of brands registered in the state makes a book of 356 pages as the 1934 16th annual feed bulletin of the Minnesota Department of Agriculture by H. A. Halvorsen, chemist in charge.

The feedstuffs com'te of the Millers National Federation is meeting June 26 at Chicago, to prepare recommendations for submission to the convention. P. M. Marshall of St. Louis is chairman, assisted by 9 leading millers.

The drouth area in which farmers and stockmen may obtain emergency feed loans has been restricted to a limited section of the Southwest and June 30 is the final date for acceptance of applications, according to a statement June 11 from the Farm Credit Administration.

Chicago, Ill.—A dog food known as "Phera-Kalvia" advertised as excellent for skin diseases, has been found by the Federal Trade Commission to be not such a remedy, and Hans Schumattermaier has consented to cease representing the product as a remedy and to label it correctly as imported from Germany.

Chicago, Ill.—Dr. Roger Adams, pres. of the American Medical Society, in an address to college graduates predicted that vitamins and hormones would be created artificially in the laboratory. He said the structure of vitamin A was known and altho not yet synthesized its reduction product had been prepared in the laboratory.

Cottage Grove, Ore.—Hay shipped from here costs almost three times as much when delivered in the drouth stricken area as was paid for it here, shippers have discovered. Enclosed in a bale of hay was a note stating the price here, \$8 per ton and asking the consumer to reply stating the price paid. The answer was that the consumer paid \$23.75.—F.K.H.

Cottonseed meal fed 10 lbs. per day to dairy cows did not cause an increase in udder troubles, the Bureau of Dairy Industry has found. The results of tests confirmed previous experience in feeding high-protein rations to large herds of dairy cows. The investigators conclude that dairy farmers are mistaken in thinking that it is the cottonseed meal in rations that is the cause of the troubles they often encounter with cows under heavy feed for high production.

Limestone Feeding Test

In a test at the Colorado station eight lots of 10 yearling steers each were fed for 163 days on a basal ration of corn, barley, wet beet pulp, and salt. In addition lots 1, 2, 3, and 6 received 1 lb. of cottonseed cake, lots 4 and 7 1.5 lb. of cottonseed cake, and lots 5 and 8 2 lb. of cottonseed cake per head daily. Alfalfa hay was fed in lots 1 and 2, oat straw in lots 3, 4, and 5, and cut sorgo cane fodder in lots 6, 7, and 8. All lots except lot 1 received 0.1 lb. of refuse lime per head daily. The average daily gains in the respective lots, based on market weight, were 2, 1.8, 1.8, 1.9, 1.9, 2, 2, and 2 lb. per head.

The results showed no beneficial effect from adding high calcium carbonate limestone to a ration composed of grain, cake, wet beet pulp, and alfalfa hay. While substituting oat straw supplemented with limestone for alfalfa hay reduced the rate of gain, it also reduced the cost of gain. Feeding 1 lb. of cottonseed cake with oat straw or cane fodder was more economical than large amounts. Cane fodder supplemented with limestone had a greater feed-replacement value than alfalfa hay in a beet byproduct ration.

Adulteration and Misbranding

The Wheatena Corporation, High Spire, Pa., was fined \$20 for having shipped pure winter wheat bran adulterated with screenings.

Screenings found mixed with a shipment labeled wheat bran brought a \$50 fine on an Indiana milling company prosecuted by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

The government seized 400 bags of alfalfa molasses feed at Clay Center, Kan., shipped by a milling company of Missouri, because the bags bore no label showing the net weight.

A fine of \$2 and costs was imposed by the U. S. District Court on an Oklahoma mill and elevator company pleading guilty to having labeled as gray shorts a shipment consisting of brown shorts.

Ground mustard seed was found by the government to have been mixed into 200 sacks of alleged linseed meal shipped by the Iowa Milling Co. from Cedar Rapids, Ia., to Hamilton, O. The product was ordered destroyed.

The government seized, condemned and destroyed 1,173 bags containing rodent excreta, elevator dust, foreign matter, insects and oat screenings shipped Apr. 24 and Apr. 27 from Chicago to Buffalo and Linfield, Pa., and falsely represented to be oat clips.

Harry J. Butler, trading as the Butler Grain Co., Minneapolis, shipped from Green Bay May 28, 1934, a carload of oats and ergot mixed, but represented to be mill oats, that was seized at Indiana Harbor, Ind. The shipment was released to Butler on condition that it be cleaned under the supervision of the Department of Agriculture.

Northwest Feed Dealers Meet at Minneapolis

The third annual convention of the Northwest Retail Feed Ass'n was held at the West Hotel, Minneapolis, June 17 and 18. A well planned program had been arranged and earnestness and enthusiasm prevailed thru all sessions.

PRES. W. C. STEPHAN, Frederick, Wisc., called the first session to order in the Colonial Room at 10 a. m. Monday and introduced John Burgess, V. P. of the Northwestern Nat. Bank and Trust Co., who welcomed the dealers to Minneapolis and expressed the good wishes of the Civic and Commercial Ass'n and the community for a successful convention.

PRES. STEPHAN in his annual address stated:

Warns Dealers to Keep on Guard

Another year has rolled around and in its passage has gone a year that feed dealers will never forget. Early in the year we were informed that very shortly we would have a code for the retail feed industry and our association in union with similar organizations working through the medium of the National Federation of Feed Ass'ns endeavored to make this code of fair competition for feed dealers just as good a rule or standard as we could possibly get.

You know, of course, that the Code of Fair Competition for the retail feed industry was never approved and we were without a code when the U. S. Supreme Court declared N.R.A. unconstitutional. While we did not get a code I believe that the threat that some day we might be visited by some government man and called to account kept a lot of us dealers in line when we might have jumped the traces.

Another good thing that can be traced to this code work is the growth of county organizations which are proving to be the pillars on which associations are built. These county organizations are in a position to cope with local problems and disputes and settle them to the satisfaction of all concerned. These activities of the local or district groups when referred to the association headquarters have been the means of several counties or districts getting together on cooperative effort which have been beneficial to all dealers.

Our legislative system both state and national is in a turmoil and we must be continuously on our guard that laws detrimental to our business are not enacted.

At the present time there is a move on foot to allow the railroads to reduce their LCL rates to a basis where they may compete with trucks engaged in hauling livestock. I believe we should get behind such a proposal as we will at least know what it costs each and every one to ship LCL.

From the report of Sec'y W. D. Fleming we take the following:

SEC'Y W. D. FLEMING'S REPORT

The membership roll has suffered no decrease and with the return of better business in all classes of trade and in particularly those fields closely associated with agriculture, your officers confidently look for excellent gains during the next twelve months.

Trucking.—In seeking to curb this evil, we contacted every jobber, manufacturer, and wholesale feed dealer of any size in the Twin Cities, and pointed out that this type of merchandising is detrimental to all concerned. We asked that they sign an agreement to refrain from selling direct to farmers or truckers and to protect the retail dealer. To the credit of the wholesale feed trade, practically all readily assented to the program and signed the agreement.

Retail dealers were asked to agree not to order feed by truck unless the trucker had signed order from such dealer on his letterhead. The dealers' response was not as good as anticipated.

The snag in the program, which makes it necessary to seek other means of attaining our end, is that the entire plan is in violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, and is also, expressly forbidden by the Laws of Minnesota.

District meetings have been held at Forest Lake, Northfield, Stillwater, Minneapolis, and Dassel. Some of these meetings were quite poorly attended, but on the whole, an excellent start has been made toward building strong local groups. For example, a group organization was started in Hennepin county last January with only thirteen men attending. At the last meeting of the Hennepin county group more than forty were present.

District organizations bring the work of an ass'n home to the local dealer and he can readily see the benefits of united and co-operative

Feed Future Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week in dollars per ton for standard bran and gray shorts for September delivery:

		St. Louis		Kansas City	
		Bran	Shorts	Bran	Shorts
Apr. 13.....	19.75	23.00	19.25	23.00	
Apr. 20.....	21.00	24.50	20.00	24.00	
Apr. 27.....	19.50	23.50	18.35	23.00	
May 4.....	19.50	23.10	18.15	22.25	
May 11.....	20.45	23.50	19.25	23.25	
May 18.....	20.25	23.25	18.75	22.65	
May 25.....	19.00	22.35	17.60	21.00	
June 1.....	18.70	22.60	17.20	21.05	
June 8.....	19.75	23.50	18.10	22.25	
June 15.....	18.40	22.85	16.60	21.25	
June 22.....	18.15	22.10	16.25	20.25	

effort. Price problems, local disputes and a hundred other matters can be settled by local groups, that admittedly a larger organization cannot handle, because it is too far away.

Code Work.—The recent decision of the U. S. Supreme Court, which threw out the NRA, of course, has nullified all the work of the code committee.

No legislation was proposed at the recent session of the legislature which was directly harmful to the retail feed industry, so your legislative com'te had no work to do.

Death of Mr. Dahl.—Death has called from our ranks Leslie V. Dahl of Minnesota, who preceded Mr. Stephan in the office of president. Mr. Dahl was a charter member of the organization and served as an officer and director until he died last winter. In his passing, the association loses a staunch friend, an able advisor, and an ardent worker.

Changes in By-Laws and Constitutions

During the past year or two, it has been apparent that certain changes were needed in the by-laws and the constitution. The following are recommended: The name of the organization should be changed from the Northwest Feed Dealers Ass'n to the Northwest Retail Feed Ass'n.

In Article 6 of the constitution, we recommend striking out the following: "Unless otherwise changed, the dues shall be \$10 per year," and substituting in its stead, "Dues shall be determined by the directors, as they see fit, but in no case shall they exceed \$10 per year, unless changed by the ass'n as a whole."

In Article 7, we wish to increase the number of directors from six to nine.

Outlook.—This is our third annual meeting, and is a far cry from the first meeting of this organization. At that time it was a mighty sickly infant. It was broke, and viewed with suspicion by most retail men. However, thru the efforts of the officers and the men who have preceded me in the office of the secretary, it has developed into a lusty youth who will continue to grow and expand. It now stands on its own feet. It has clearly demonstrated that it has a place in the feed industry in the Northwest and that it intends to broaden its field of service. With the support of you men, it cannot help but be of definite assistance to the retail feed trade and return dividends to its members.

In close, I want to leave one thought with you. Use your ass'n. Your secretary is your hired man and will be only too glad to work for you when called upon.

Pres. Stephan appointed the following committees:

NOMINATING: Mike Borck, Rogers, Minn.; R. W. Portinga, Wilmar, Minn., and Chas. Jackson, Detroit Lakes, Minn.

RESOLUTIONS: L. E. Niattson, Dassel, Minn.; John Heyerholm, Northfield, Minn., and L. N. Schmidt, Rolling Stone, Minn.

Monday Afternoon Session

The second session was devoted to a feed school conducted by Dr. W. E. Peterson, University of Minn., Prof. E. F. Ferrin, University of Minn., and Thomas Canfield, Jr., St. Paul Hatchery. Examination papers were distributed to the dealers with 20 questions dealing with ingredients and proportions, which the faculty considered all dealers should know when selling feed. After allowing time for the dealers to fill out their papers, each question was discussed and the correct answers given. Dr. Peterson discussed dairy feeds, Prof. Ferrin hog feeds, and Thomas Canfield poultry feeds.

S. O. BLAIR, former general manager of Farm Service Stores, outlined the requisites for a successful feed dealer and strongly advocated the operation of mixers as well as grinders. The feed dealer, he stated, must be a thoro technician with an understanding of feed formulas, plant operation, salesman-ship and credits.

BANQUET

PRES. STEPHAN was toastmaster at the annual banquet served in the main dining room of the West Hotel. He introduced Prof. Wart, Brain Truster De Luxe, whose garbled theories fully earned him his title.

ANDY COHEN of the Minneapolis Baseball Club talked on baseball and promised all dealers in attendance at Tuesday's game an autographed ball.

Heinie's German Band furnished songs and music. Cigars were provided by R. R. Howell

Co. Wayne Brokerage Co. started each one home with a sardine snack.

Tuesday Morning Session

The Resolutions Committee report resulted in the adoption of the following resolutions:

Truck Competition

WHEREAS, retail feed dealers and other lines of industry in Minnesota have suffered severe inroads from unrestrained competition from trucks, and

WHEREAS, the state of Minnesota now has on its statute books laws which would aid materially in giving protection to the retail merchant, be it

RESOLVED, that this association demand that existing laws be enforced and that copies of this resolution be forwarded to the proper authority.

The name of the Ass'n was changed to Northwest Retail Feed Ass'n.

The amount of annual dues was left to the directors, but shall not exceed \$10 unless approved by the membership.

The number of directors was increased to nine.

The work of the National Code Committee was commended.

The Civic & Commerce Ass'n, the press and the donors of prizes were thanked.

The Nominations Committee reported the following, all of whom were elected by acclamation:

President, E. J. Houle, Forest Lake, Minn.; Directors, first district, L. N. Schmidt, Rollingstone, Minn.; second district, John Heyerholm, Northfield, Minn.; third district, Paul Voss, Redwood Falls; fourth district, L. E. Mattson, Dassel, Minn.; fifth district, R. W. Portinga, Wilmar, Minn.; sixth district, Paul M. Vogtman, Park Rapids, Minn.; seventh district, B. A. Jaenisch, Fergus Falls, Minn.; eighth district, G. A. Brisbin, Willow River, Minn.

Director for the ninth district was left vacant and will be elected by the directors.

John Heyerholm was elected vice pres. by the directors.

A discussion of power costs brought out the fact that the Northern States Power Co. granted a 50% reduction in the demand charge if the customer signed an agreement to confine his use of power to daylight hours.

P. M. VOGTMAN, Park Rapids, moved that various power rates of members be submitted to the Ass'n and a request made to all power companies serving the territory to grant a like concession. Carried.

DAVE STEENBERGH, sec'y Central Retail Feed Dealers Ass'n enumerated the benefits to be derived from a national ass'n and asked the local ass'n to send a delegate to a meeting at St. Louis Sept. 18 to consider the continuation of the National Federation of Feed Ass'n's in skeleton form, or the formation of a stronger national ass'n. The matter was referred to the directors.

FRANK MATSON, Minnesota R. R. & Warehouse Commission, outlined the laws governing trucks in Minnesota and asked the dealers to report evasions of the laws to help check violations.

The chair was turned over to the new president, E. J. Houle, Forest Lake, who called on each director to hold at least one district meeting within the coming year.

WESLEY KELLER, sec'y Northwest Retail Coal Merchants Ass'n, talked on Association Work and likened the effort spent in business ass'n's to fertilizer applied by a good farmer.

ENTERTAINMENT

The Minneapolis Brewing Co. was host to the visitors Tuesday afternoon. An elaborate buffet lunch and copious quantities of beer were on the house.

Lots of feed and ingredients were awarded as attendance prizes at each session.

The Spanish government will withdraw up to 500,000 tons of grain from market in co-operation with grain firms who will be allowed a margin of profit of 8 to 9½ per cent.

Determination of Moisture in Feeds

By ALAN TRELOAR and B. SULLIVAN

Four samples of wheat feed were sent out to collaborators with the request that moisture determinations be conducted on each sample according to the following official procedures:

1. Air oven at 130° C. for 1 hour; 2. Vacuum oven 98-100° for 5 hours at 25 mm. or less pressure; 3. Air oven at 135° for 2 hours.

Reports from twelve collaborators were statistically analyzed.

Moisture driven off from feeds by using an air oven for 2 hours at 135° C. exceeds by about .3% (absolute) the moisture evaporated by using an air oven for 1 hour at 130° C., or a vacuum oven for 5 hours at 98-100° C. The latter two methods give essentially the same results.

Consistency of results in replicate analyses appears to be greater by the vacuum oven method than by the air oven methods mentioned above. There is no demonstrable gain in consistency thru using the higher temperature and longer time in the air oven so far as the data in hand are concerned. If the results of all collaborators reported herein are equally representative the indications favor lessened consistency using the higher temperature and longer time.

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By W. A. Henry and F. B. Morrison

The recognized authority on feeds and feeding. Careful study of this book by elevator operators who grind and mix feeds will place them in better position to advise their farmer patrons as to the best in feeds.

A double column index and cross index of 15 pages provides ready reference to contents. Cloth bound, illustrated, latest edition, 770 pages, 35 chapters, with an appendix containing many helpful tables giving an exhaustive analyses of feeding stuffs. Other tables show the average composition, digestibility, digestible nutrients and fertilizing constituents of American feeding stuffs, feeding standards, vitamin contents and net energy values of various feeding stuffs.

Shipping weight 4 lbs. Price \$4.50 plus postage.

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Poultry Feeds and Feeding

Spencer, Ia.—The code violation prosecution of the Spencer Chick Hatchery of M. E. DeWolf, well known to the grain trade, has been dismissed.

Des Moines, Ia.—Five Des Moines hatchery owners and operators telegraphed United States Senator L. J. Dickinson at Washington, D. C., expressing their opposition to new N.R.A. regulations.

Kennewick, Wash.—An increase of more than 25 per cent over last year in the number of turkeys grown here this year is reported by the organized turkey growers of the Kennewick-Finley-Richland district. Last year approximately 25,000 turkeys were grown in the district, and on that basis more than 30,000 birds should be ready for the holiday trade.

Winlock, Wash.—Managers of local hatcheries have expressed the opinion that the 1935 baby chick season was the most successful in five years. The trend for late spring hatched chicks which used to be observed only in Eastern and Middle-Western states seems to be moving westward. Chick starters and feeds are a close second.—F.K.H.

Washington, D. C.—Commercial hatcheries report increased hatchings and a much larger reserve of unfilled orders this year than last. June hatchings might therefore exceed all previous records. If the maximum gain in numbers during June shown in any of the past 8 years should occur in each Geographic Grand Division, the number of young chickens in farm flocks on July 1 would be 5 or 6 per cent greater than in 1934, and about 5 per cent less than in 1933. Some increase in numbers raised is a reason-

able expectation. Whatever this increase may be, a somewhat greater increase in layers appears probable, as with the present better feed outlook and the better prices for eggs, the marketing of pullets for meat will tend to be less this year than last.—U.S.D.A.

Lafayette, Ind.—Complete plans for the 1935 State Poultry Tour to be held July 9, 10 and 11, have been announced by Leon Todd, Purdue poultry specialist. The tour will start at Lafayette with visits to several outstanding poultry farms, the Kellerman turkey farm at Romney, three practical poultry farms enroute to Turkey Run state park, and to Terre Haute to visit a practical poultry plant and one of the largest and most successful broiler farms in Indiana, a large breeding farm near Spencer, and finally disbanding on Highway 43 on the Sinclair farm near Cloverdale.

Competitive Lines of Poultry Feed

By W. B. GRIEM, pres. Ass'n of Feed Control Officials, before American Feed Mfr's Ass'n

Many of the large manufacturers marketed only one line of poultry feeds before the rapid development of the local proprietary feed business. The new practice was largely the result of an effort to keep the volume of sales up in the face of price competition.

The local mixer is following this practice in Wisconsin and undoubtedly he is doing so in many other states having registration fees which are not prohibitive. He is again in a position to compete with the large scale operator on competitive lines. This change in policy, therefore, has netted the manufacturer nothing, has added to the misunderstanding between the small and the large manufacturers, and the consumer has not always been furnished the quality products which he has a right to expect. I do not refer to inaccuracies of label claims, but to the ultimate production results.

The consumer is not able, in most cases, to determine for himself from the feed label, variations among these different competitive lines. Practically all of these products have the same general analyses and in many cases list almost identical ingredients. In my opinion, the average poultryman is further handicapped in that he cannot arrive at an accurate estimate of the value of a feed by such simple experiments as he would be able to conduct. The conclusions he would arrive at from his own general observations would be subject to grave inaccuracies because of the many other factors beyond his control which influence his results.

The only opinion I can arrive at, therefore, is that each manufacturer should recognize these facts if it is his intention to furnish the consumer with only the highest quality product. He should again confine his principal efforts to the production and sale of one feed of each class which he would conscientiously endorse to the trade. I believe that the poultryman would greatly benefit and the manufacturer would enjoy the full confidence of the feeder.

Under the present system I can only see an ultimate increase in the practice of home mixing and local mixing to order.

To Test Dog Foods

The National Dog Food Mfrs. Ass'n has established a board to inspect dog foods, headed by Dr. Geo. R. Cowgill of Yale University.

On Jan. 1 all manufacturers of approved dog foods will be given permission to use the approval in advertisements.

Manufacturers of below standard food will be given an opportunity to improve their product. Failing to do so the facts will be published. No action will be taken against inferior dog food correctly labeled.

Sec'y Wallace said June 19 that corn loans the coming fall will be on a basis less than 55 cents per bushel, the exact level to be set after the size of the crop is known, the purpose of the reduced loan being to discourage accumulation of an excessive surplus.

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Protein, Fat and Fibre of Feeds and Grains Analyzed at Low Cost.

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RUNYON Certificates of Analysis help sell feeds.

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Triple XXX Alfalfa Meal

Use more of it—it's healthful



THE DENVER ALFALFA
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Merchants Exchange
ST. LOUIS

LAMAR, COLO.

Feed Prices

The Cereal By-Products Co. on June 24 quoted the following prices on feeds, meals, ingredients and supplements, in carload lots, per ton:

Mill Feeds			
	Packed	Ship- ment	Chi- cago
Standard bran .....100s	Immed.	20.25	24.65
Standard bran .....100s	July	19.75	24.15
Pure bran .....100s	Immed.	20.50	24.90
Pure bran .....100s	July	20.00	24.40
Standard midds .....100s	Immed.	24.00	28.40
Standard midds .....100s	July	23.50	27.90
Rye midds .....100s	Quick	20.00	24.40
Flour midds winter.....100s	Immed.	28.25	32.65
Red dog .....100s	Prompt	32.25	36.65

Concentrates			
37% O. P. linseed meal.100s	Immed.	32.25	....
34% O. P. linseed meal.100s	Immed.	32.00	....
30% Oil meal .....100s	Immed.	27.00	....
41% Cottonseed meal.....100s	*Immed.	32.25	....
43% Cottonseed meal.....100s	*Immed.	34.25	....
41% Peanut meal.....100s	Immed.	32.50	....

Alfalfa Meal			
Pevee—(Pecos 20% leaf)..	*Quick	33.00	37.80
Velvet—(Pecos 17%)	*Quick	31.00	35.80
Pecos special (fine).....	*Quick	28.00	32.80
No. 1 medium alfalfa meal.	*Quick	23.80	25.00
No. 2 medium alfalfa meal.	*Quick	22.80	24.00

Cereal Products			
Table grade oat prod..100s	*Immed.	61.20	65.60
Feeding rolled oats.....100s	*Immed.	52.00	56.40
Fine ground fd'g oatmeal.	Quick	40.00	44.40
Reground oat feed.....100s	Immed.	7.00	11.40
Unground oat hulls..sacked	Immed.	8.50	12.90
Oat clipps .....bulk	Prompt	6.50	10.90
White hominy feed.....100s	Quick	29.00	....

Miscellaneous			
Malt sprouts stand.sacked	*Prompt	15.50	19.90
Dried brew. grains,sacked*	*Quick	18.00	23.50
28% corn distil. grain.100s	June	25.50	28.50
Buckwheat .....bulk	*Prompt	1.35	....
Dried buttermilk .....100s	*Prompt	5.00	....
Dried skim milk .....100s	*Prompt	4.30	....
Blackstrap molasses ..bulk	Spot 7c f.o.b. N. O.	....	....
*June.	*July.	*Per cwt.	....

Poultry Feeds and Feeding

By Harry M. Eamon & Alfred R. Lee

A book of 247 pages (14 chapters, 23 illustrations), designed to meet the needs of all interested in feeds for poultry. Grains, rations and methods used in every section of the U. S. are discussed.

Part I is devoted to the principles of feeding, explains which elements have been found essential in feeding poultry and tells why certain combinations are made. Every grain or feed-stuff used for poultry is discussed in Part II. Rations for every class of poultry keepers are included in Part III.

An invaluable book which should be in the reference library of every grinder and mixer of feeds for poultry. Shipping weight 1½ lbs. Price \$1.75 plus postage.

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Corn Gluten Feed, Corn Oil Cake Meal,

Brewers' Dried Grains Malt Sprouts

ANHEUSER-BUSCH ST. LOUIS

A Sample of French Poultry Feed

William Kann of Villemomble (Seine), France, formerly on the staff in the Chicago office of the John Kellogg Co., returned to Europe a while back to engage in the feed manufacturing business. A specimen of the product being sold French poultry feeders is pictured which while high in protein content is a bit coarser than such feed available in this country. It is shown because of its unusual composition, which seems to include items of importation from many spots on the globe and very little domestically raised feed crops outside of the French soft red winter wheat which is denatured by dyeing.

In addition to the customary sunflower seeds, grain sorghums, flint corn, barley, oats and rice, there are large shells, granite, crayfish, oyster shells, about 5 per cent of large stones of many kinds, dried whole sardine or species of the minnow family, pellets which probably contain tankage and cod liver oil, and St. John's bread—algaroba bean.

His letter is interesting in many respects and reads in part: "Since March I changed to this address where I rented floor space of about 200 square yards where we are preparing our chicken feeds, also dealing in the raw materials such as corn, wheat, etc., importing as far as possible ourselves because the French importers demand impossible prices for products they bring into the country even in carload lots. We want raw, also imported, articles of Armour and Swift, such as meat flour, meat scraps, bone meal, but that will be for the fall. I do not believe this will be from North America, but rather from Argentina.

"So far we are quite satisfied with the development of this business, however I think it will take a few more months before we will make big profits. Even tho only 8 miles from Paris I have few occasions to go there outside of following the markets in the branch offices of U. S. brokers."

"Willie" Kann came over to the United States to learn the grain business and was associated with the John Kellogg Co. for some five years, returning to the "fatherland" last fall.

Calves Gain on Tankage

Prof. Paul Gerlaugh, speaking of current tests with feeding a tankage supplement to beef calves at the Agricultural Experiment Station, Wooster, O., on Livestock Day at the station, said:

"We have been comparing a mixture of protein supplements with a supplement containing tankage for three years, and have reached the point where we have changed the supplement for our check lot to a mixture containing 30% tankage. Now we are trying to find how much supplement is preferable.

"Most of our beef cattle teachings have been in the direction of increasing the supplement as the feeding period advances. If it is correct it is contrary to our general thoughts of nutrition, and contrary to the way we feed supplement to fattening hogs. It is also contrary to the way hogs will consume supplement if self-fed free choice. They will take a higher proportion of supplement when they are pigs than when they are practically finished.

"We started five lots of calves on the same supplement—two lots getting 0.8 of a pound of supplement per calf per day; one lot getting 1.66, and two lots getting 2.4 pounds. Lots 1, 3 and 5 will go clear thru on these levels.

"At the end of 84 days, Lot 2, getting 0.8 of a pound, was raised to the 1.6 pound daily per steer level, and at the end of 84 days on that level we will hike them up to 2.4. Lot 4, that started at 2.4, was dropped to 1.6 at the end of 84 days, and after spending 12 weeks on that level we will drop them to 0.8 pound. That will take us up to the latter part of August and if conditions then look encouraging, we will probably go another 12 weeks, with a further increase in the case of one lot, and entirely eliminate the supplement in Lot 4.

"This test has worked very interestingly thus far. The two lots getting the high levels of supplement for the first 12 weeks ended the period with average daily gains of 2.57 and 2.58 per day. The lot getting 1.6 pounds stood at 2.48, and the two lots on the low level stood at 2.42 and 2.44. I felt pleased with the parallel performance of the duplicate lots on the different levels. When we increased the supplement to Lot 2 during the second period, they immediately jumped up in gains, while when we decreased the amount to Lot 4, they have held their own. This latter performance is a thing

that is interesting us. This sort of a test will not be finished with this year's run, but I believe we are eventually going to get some place."

Chicago and Liverpool have slowly been getting together. A year ago July wheat in Liverpool was 8 cents gold under Chicago. Now the difference has shrunk to 1 cent gold. Considering the qualities tenderable Liverpool is actually at a slight premium, tho not enough to make exports profitable. Should this trend continue the export surplus problem of the Pacific Northwest will have solved itself.

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Our new crop should be on working basis Kansas City, St. Louis, Ohio Valley and South-eastern points by July 10th. Inquiries solicited.

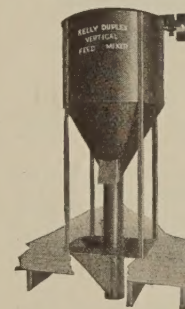
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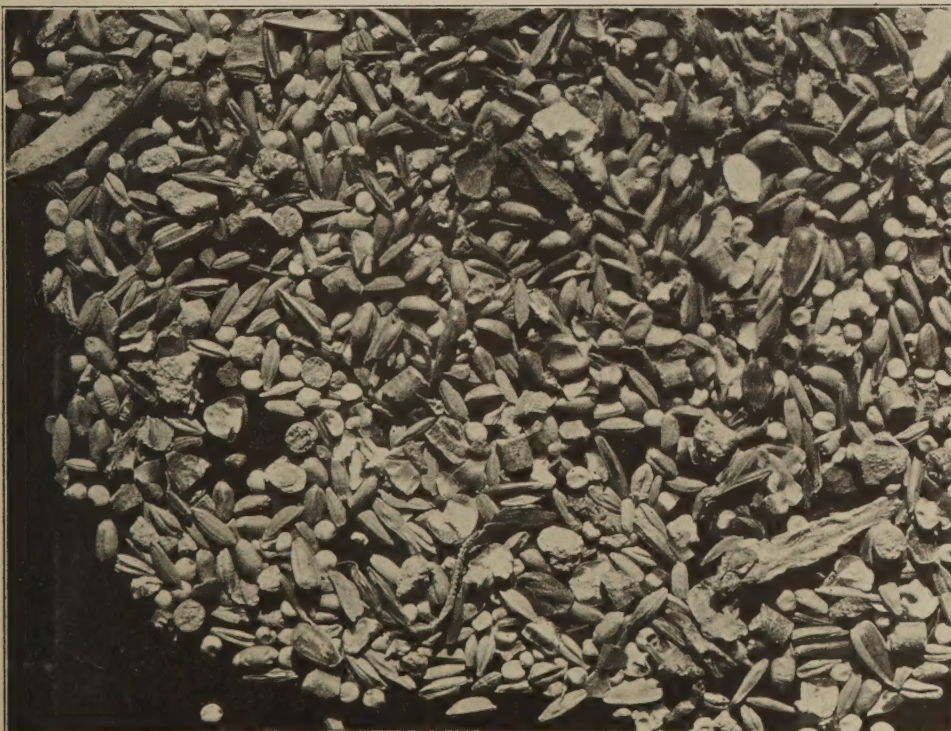
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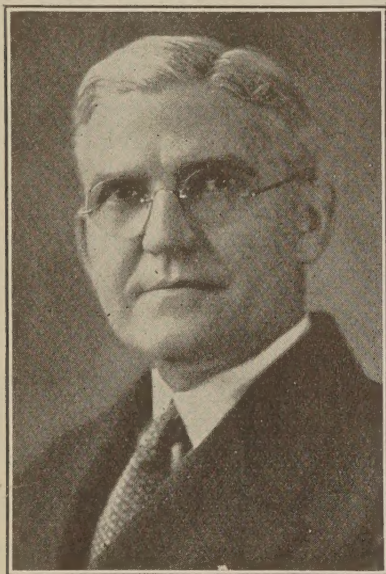
332 S. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Changing Methods of Merchandising

[From Address of D. W. McMillen, Fort Wayne, before Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n]

Live stock feeding has become more extensive in this territory. Generally speaking more feed is produced in this territory than is fed. The opposite holds true in the area east of Central Ohio. But each year the feeding of live stock west of this line is increasing. Many country elevators today handle hay, feed, flour, coal, fertilizer, bindertwine, seed, farm machinery, fence posts, and various other commodities.

I presume that you will expect me to tell you what kind of merchandise to handle; whether you should do your business on a cash basis



D. W. McMillen, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

or extend credit; whether you should deliver commodities or let the farmers come to your place and get them.

Again, I could stress the necessity of keeping your place of business clean and attractive, or the value of offering special features to your trade, or I might advise you what constitutes a fair charge for grinding and for other services that you render to your customers. I might tell you not to be order takers, but to be salesmen.

I have received many interesting letters from grain merchants in the state of Indiana. I think, however, the following statement made by one of them impressed me most. This dealer wrote, "Somebody has said 'there are only two things certain in this life—death and taxes,' but I feel that another should be added—constant change."

The dealer of today must know that he cannot use the methods that he used 20 years ago. Adaptability is one of the greatest assets of any live merchandiser. He must adapt himself to conditions, and he must adapt his methods to the community in which he lives, to the various changes in legislation, etc.

Less than 20 years ago I started in the feed business at Fort Wayne in a modest way. At that time a complete feed was manufactured, and the farmer was told to sell his grains from the farm and to feed a complete balanced ration. Someone has said, "be not the first by whom the new is tried, nor yet the last to lay the old aside." I believe that the company which we organized in 1916 saw more clearly the need of change than some who had been in business for a longer period. In many lines of business some of the newer institutions sometimes observe changes which are constantly taking place, more quickly than some of the older heads.

Our concern was among the first, if not the first to make a concentrate Dairy Feed, to be fed with farm grains. We then followed with a high concentrate hog feed, then with high concentrate egg mash, then with high concentrate chick starter.

I am talking to men, many of whom are as well posted on how to make a good balanced feed for their trade as was the large feed manufacturer of twenty years ago. But how many men today are earnestly seeking to know what

changes are taking place day by day. This requires some effort, as compared to the easy way of sitting idly by and doing the job as it was being done twenty years ago.

The soybean. No crop grown on the farms of these central western states, has had such a marvelous development, or has met with such approval in so short a time. I think we can agree that soybean oilmeal is superior to any other vegetable protein that is produced in our country today. It is being sold by the processors for less money than other vegetable proteins of like analysis. This is the first year that this has occurred since soybeans have been processed and is due to the rapid expansion of the industry, and the lack of knowledge by consumers of its true value.

We all know that soybean meal is a valuable ingredient in the feeding of hogs and cattle, but today Ohio experiment stations state that meat scraps can be entirely replaced by soybean oilmeal, provided 2 per cent bone meal and ½ of one per cent salt are added to correct the deficiency of these minerals. I wonder how many of the men present have a clear conception of the marvelous value of soybean oilmeal. It should be included in every ration fed to farm animals in the state of Indiana. If I were to tell you of the amazing results that have been proven by the leading universities of the country as regards the merits of soybean oilmeal you might think I was prejudiced and was talking about something in which I was personally interested. The lack of knowledge of the true value of soybean oilmeal will cost dealers in the state of Indiana many thousands of dollars unless they keep up with the rapid developments in this marvelous commodity.

A dealer (thank God he is not present today) was attempting to sell soybean oilmeal at \$8.00 to \$10.00 per ton profit, while not more than a stone's throw from his place of business, three of his customers were unloading a car of cottonseed meal purchased direct from a manufacturer hundreds of miles away.

Times are changing, but will we observe the change until a new development comes to take its place. We must learn to walk, while the crowd is running; and move on while others rest. To loaf with the majority is never progressive. Let us be actively alert to change without resorting to radical experiments.

Someone has said that the co-operative is hurting his business. Another that the truck has gotten him out of joint, etc. In my opinion, this group whom I am addressing today, has to consider the problems of only one man, and

that man is the farmer. Whatever character of organization serves him best should and will succeed. I care not whether it is a large organization with chain stores, whether it is a co-operative or whether it is an individual. The chain grocery stores of the country have been the cause of developing some of the greatest individual merchants that this country has ever seen. Whatever our line of endeavor the man who is able to see farthest ahead of the donkey will likely succeed.

The past five years have been years of great industrial turmoil, strife and confusion and as we view the battlefield we find that many of our good brothers are lost in the strife. But a better opportunity exists, for those with vision, ability, character, and guts. The race undoubtedly will have been improved by these past years of struggle and grief.

I repeat that the farmers' problems must be met and solved and that the organization who can best solve them will succeed. Get a volume of business at a fair margin, and on an equal basis to all; be courteous to the farmer; understand his problems, because when you understand them you will be better able to understand your own.

Loans totaling \$120,492,647 made to farmers on 267,760,848 bus. of corn, under the 1933-34 corn-hog program, thru the Commodity Credit Corporation, have been repaid to the federal government with 4 per cent interest.

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Grain Carriers

Grain and grain products were loaded into 24,515 cars during the week ending June 8, against 30,828 in the like week of 1934, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—At 10 a. m., June 28, the Corporation Commission of Oklahoma will give a hearing on the application of the railroad companies to establish intrastate rates on grain, products and seeds in compliance with docket 17,000.

Examiners Hall and Mackley have been sent to Chicago to facilitate corrections in tariffs putting into effect July 1 new rates on grain in compliance with docket 17,000, against which the Interstate Commerce Commission has received many complaints.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Proposed new rules governing transit were discussed June 12 and 13 by 200 grain men and millers from trunk line, central freight and New England territory with railroad officials who are attempting to bring about uniformity in the rules.

Chicago & Illinois Midland Railway Co.'s Supplement No. 3 to Tariff No. 27-B, Ill. C. C. No B-174, effective July 2, cancels an absorption rule which permitted the absorption of a switching charge of \$4 per car on carload shipments of grain or grain products handled in road haul movement into Peoria, Ill., subsequently reshipped to Pekin, Ill.

Lincoln, Neb.—The Nebraska State Railway Commission will hold a hearing July 15 on the application of the railroad companies to have their proposed rates on grain and grain products approved as between stations in Nebraska in conformity with docket 17,000 part 7 of the I.C.C. By checking his rates the Nebraska shipper can determine whether to file a protest.

Atlanta, Ga.—Rates on grain and grain products from Ohio and Mississippi River crossings to the Southeast are to be changed as the result of discussion by the Southern Freight Ass'n, the last of which was held here June 18. The proposed rates are less, while continuing to equalize the various gateways. The grain rate, for example, from Evansville to Atlanta would be reduced from 35½ to 30 cents; to Spartanburg from 42½ to 34 cents. From St. Louis the rate to Dothan, Ala., would be reduced from 45 to 38 cents.

Loans on wheat stored on the farm by the A.A.A., as corn loans were made, have been disapproved by R. G. Tugwell, on account of the lack of farm storage space.

Decisions and New Complaints

Before the Interstate Commerce Commission:

No. 26935, St. Anthony & Dakota Elevator Co., Minneapolis, Minn., v. G. N. Rates, durum wheat, Kempton, N. D., to Minneapolis, Minn., that will be in violation of section 1 if the undercharges claimed by the carrier are legal. Asks for cease and desist order and new rates.

No. 26854, Western Terminal Elevator Co. v. C. R. I. & P. By Examiner Harold M. Brown. Dismissal proposed. Shipments, wheat, points in Kansas to Minneapolis, Minn., proposed to be found to have been misrouted by the Rock Island. Proposed to be found that the applicable rates due to the misrouting were unreasonable. Examiner said the defendants should be authorized to waive collection of the outstanding charges.

Docket No. 188, Shipping Board, Islals Creek Grain Terminal Corporation v. E. V. Rideout, Sec'y of Commerce Roper has entered an order of dismissal, the complaint having been satisfied. Charges on grain shipments from Suisun to San Francisco, Calif., consigned to wharves or export terminals in the course of foreign commerce, were in issue.

Repeal of Fourth Section

More than a score of witnesses appeared before the Pettengill sub-com'te of the house com'te on interstate and foreign commerce in opposition to the bill for the repeal of the fourth section of the interstate commerce act. This section prohibits a lower rate for a greater distance thru the same intermediate points.

C. E. CHILDE, chairman of the traffic com'te of the Mississippi Valley Ass'n, said: If the repeal of the fourth section would make the railroads prosperous and bring lower rates, I would be for the Pettengill bill. But enactment of the bill would have the reverse effect. Waterway transportation would be eliminated and the railroads would be weakened by competition among the rail lines. Joint rail-and-water rates lower than the thru all-rail rates are beneficial to the interior, but these could not exist without water lines.

J. P. HAYNES, chairman of the special com'te on fourth section of the National Industrial Traffic League, presented the League's views in support of the Pettengill bill, otherwise known as the League's bill.

Since 1907, when the League was organized, said Mr. Haynes, the League had combated every effort to enact a rigid long-and-short-haul rule. He said:

Much, if not all, of the destructive railroad regulation, including the fourth section, was provided for at a time when the railroads enjoyed a virtual monopoly of transportation, and it was placed in effect to regulate that monopoly, and to assure the public of just, reasonable and non-discriminatory rates.

The restrictive policy on the part of the Commission in administering the fourth section has had the result of erecting, in effect, a wall around the industries located in the vast interior of the United States beyond which they are unable to trade, shifting and limiting the sources of production to points located adjacent to the seaboard or in foreign countries.

If the long and short haul provision of the fourth section was repealed, the shipping public would still be assured reasonable, non-discriminatory and nonprejudicial rates under sections 1 and 3. The Commission would also still have the power under section 15 to suspend the effective date of any proposed change in rates pending an investigation as to its lawfulness and would also have the power to prevent the establishment of any rate which would be non-compensatory or so low as to result in a burden on other traffic. Other transportation agencies, particularly the water lines, would still be adequately protected under the provisions of the interstate commerce act and would be entitled to complain to the Commission and secure redress for injuries occasioned by the action of the railroads.

The conclusion is inescapable that repeal of the long and short haul clause of the fourth section would be in the public interest because:

As construed by the Interstate Commerce Commission, particularly since 1920, it is in effect an absolute prohibition against a railroad charging less for a longer than for a shorter haul to meet competitive conditions although such rates conform to other sections of the interstate commerce act.

It places a definite burden upon commerce without any compensatory advantages.

It prevents and suppresses competition not only between transportation agencies but between manufacturers and other shippers, as well, and thus tends to promote monopoly.

ADVANCE NOTICE Change in Freight Rates

Shippers may obtain advance notice of all changes in railroad freight tariffs through THE TRAFFIC BULLETIN, released every Saturday from Chicago with complete list of official filings of new tariffs and supplements registered by the carriers in Washington 30 days before effective dates of rates, as required by law. Also contains the proposed rate changes docketed with the railroad rate committees (Central Freight Association, Southwestern Freight Bureau, etc.) both by shippers and carriers.

Cost per issue: 50 cents. Sample copy mailed free to grain shippers and brokers who address us on their business letterhead. THE TRAFFIC BULLETIN, 418 South Market Street, Chicago.

Missouri River Navigation Opened

For the first time in 17 years navigation of the Missouri River began this spring with the departure of three barges from St. Louis in a tow of 394 miles to Kansas City.

The fact that the interest on the \$63,000,000 the government has spent in improving the stream would pay the rail freight on all the commodities likely to move by water did not detract from the celebration of its arrival by Maj. Gen. T. Q. Ashburn and Senator Harry S. Truman, whose speech visioned ocean steamers sailing into Kansas.

A grain cargo of 51,000 bus. of wheat from Kansas City to Chicago was loaded June 18, 19 and 20. In the absence of facilities for direct loading the wheat was placed on cars at the Kansas City elevator, switched to the wharf and shoveled into chutes delivering into the barges. Only 17,000 bus. per day can be handled by this system.

The Federal Barge Lines, of New Orleans, have announced new rates on grain from Kansas City to St. Louis, Memphis, Baton Rouge, Helena, New Orleans, Peoria, and Chicago. To St. Louis the rate is, wheat 2.4, corn 2.24 cents per bushel, against a rail rate of 6.6 and 6.16 cents per bushel.

From Kansas City to Chicago the rate is 6.18 on wheat, 5.76 on corn, against 9 and 8.4 cents by rail, in packages, not less than 1,333.2 bus. wheat. On a minimum of 11,666.4 bus. wheat or 12,500 corn to elevators on the Calumet River the rate is 5.82 on wheat and 5.43 on corn.

In the absence of facilities for loading it remains to be seen whether the grain trade will make any substantial use of the river under the new rates.

A suit to restrain the government from collecting the processing tax on hogs has been brought by the John A. Gebelein Co. before Judge W. Calvin Chesnut in the U. S. District Court at Baltimore. Plaintiff contends the AAA is unconstitutional and that the tax of \$2.25 per 100 lbs. does not conform to the formula prescribed.

The July 1 Rate Changes

The railroads will issue to become effective July 1, on either 5 or 15 days' notice, their tariffs containing the changes in the grain rate adjustment from stations in Illinois and Indiana in purported compliance with the order of the Interstate Commerce Commission in Docket 17,000, Part 7.

As we are of the opinion that the readjustment as it will be published is not in accord with the order of the Commission, we shall petition the Commission to suspend or reject all of the tariffs containing changes in the rates to Chicago from stations in Illinois and Indiana.

However, it is generally understood that the Commission will permit all of the tariffs affecting the entire Western District to become effective July 1 as published altho it is probable that the Commission will permit some changes to be made later.

West of Peoria, Decatur, etc., the local rates to Chicago will be graded from 12 to 14½ cents, the rail proportionals ranging from 11½ to 14 cents.

Very few changes are made in the local rates to Chicago from the stations from which the local rates have been 11½ cents or less. There is a considerable number of stations on the C. & E. I. Ry. and Ill. Cent. R. R., not far south of Chicago from which the local rates to Chicago are from ½ cent to 2½ cents in excess of the rail proportionals or former Lake proportional rates—J. S. Brown, mgr. transportation department, Chicago Board of Trade.

Effective . . .

July 1, 1935

To conform to Amendments to the U. S. Grain Standards an equivalent moisture method must be calibrated against, and duplicate the results of, the specified reference standards.



TAG Heppenstall Moisture Meters

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RELIABILITY—Will duplicate results within tolerances that other methods cannot meet in single determinations.

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Conversion Tables now available for:

Wheat	Corn	Edible Beans
Hard red winter	Argentine Corn	Navy
Soft red winter	Soy Beans	Kidney, Red & White
Spring	Rice	Yellow Eye
Durum	(Southern Production)	Marrow Fat
White	Brewers	Red Cranberry
Rye	Brown	Buckwheat
Oats	Rice Screenings	Flaxseed
Barley	Rough Rice	Pop Corn
Grain Sorghums	(California Production)	Vetch

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"Percentage of moisture shall be that ascertained by the air oven* or any device and method which give equivalent results."

For wheat, rye, oats, barley, sorghums and flaxseed. *For corn, the water oven is the specified reference standard.

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